

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

## The Week.

MR. BLAINE'S instructions to Mr. Lowell on the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contain plenty of internal evidences that the whole subject of our policy on the isthmus has received a new consideration at the hands of the President. Mr. Blaine's first despatch on the subject, in which he spoke of the scheme of a sole protectorate as being part of the traditional policy of the United States, has been followed by exactly the consequences which we predicted in these columns some weeks ago. We then pointed out that it was impossible to discuss the canal question at all without first recognizing the obstacle presented to the sole-protectorate policy by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and that all England would have to do by way of reply to the despatch would be to ask what we had to say about that agreement. This is exactly what has happened. Lord Granville has replied by this very inquiry, and it seems that his despatch has probably crossed that of Mr. Blaine's, published on Friday. Mr. Blaine's despatch is therefore very important, for it is the first authoritative statement of the position of the new Administration with regard to the canal. The voice, however, is still the voice of Mr. Blaine, though the hand is that of a man who, we hope, appreciates much better than Mr. Blaine seems to do the delicacy of the questions involved. The chief changes proposed in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are as follows: That every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and holding political control of it, in conjunction with the country through which it runs, be cancelled; that every part of it which prohibits Great Britain or the United States from making acquisition of territory in Central America, shall remain in full force; that the clause looking to the establishment of a free port at each end of the canal be retained if England wishes it to be retained; that the clause providing for a joint protectorate of whatever railway or canal may be constructed at Tehuantepec or Panama shall be considered obsolete "by the non-action and common consent of the two Governments."

The object contemplated is from the American point of view certainly a correct one. No great power situated like the United States would permit the control of so important a channel of communication between different parts of its territory, as the Isthmus Canal will necessarily be, to fall into any hands but its own. While it is true that we have an open land communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast, it is also true that it would be of the greatest importance to the United States in case of war to have the shortest way by sea at its disposal for the concentration and use of its naval force on either side of the continent. It is also unquestionable that the United States are the great pacific and

neutral power of the future, and far less liable to get into warlike complications than any other, and that therefore this republic will be the fittest protector of the neutrality of the interoceanic canal as a highway of commerce to be open to all the world for peaceful purposes. It was therefore to be expected that a revision of those features of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which give Great Britain an equal if not a superior share of power over the Isthmus Canal would at some time be asked for by the United States, and it was to be hoped that it would be done under auspicious circumstances, and in a manner facilitating a friendly discussion and an amicable settlement of the question. It is for these reasons all the more to be regretted that Mr. Blaine should have presented the American side of the case in a despatch which, in point of tone, is more like a stump-speech than a diplomatic document, and is calculated to produce upon every sober-minded reader the impression that it is intended more for home consumption than to propitiate the British Government in favor of conceding an important modification of a treaty with this republic. That Mr. Blaine himself was aware of this, appears from his remark at the close of his despatch, in which he instructs Mr. Lowell to be careful about showing it to Lord Granville, for the reason that his, Mr. Blaine's, course of reasoning, "while legitimate and pertinent in an instruction to our own Minister," might seem "discourteous if addressed directly to the British Government." While writing this sentence Mr. Blaine must have been very well aware that his despatch would be published, as it doubtless was intended to be, and that it then would be looked upon as "directly addressed to the British Government." Mr. Blaine ought to have felt, if he did not, that he was thus at the start gravely embarrassing a negotiation which is, in its very nature, unusually delicate and should be managed with the greatest tact. He has succeeded in making the country see good reason for congratulating itself that the work his ambitious brilliancy has accumulated for his successor will be disposed of by men of less dash and more good sense.

The comments of the English press on the last Blaine despatch to Mr. Lowell about the canal show plainly enough that it has had the unfortunate effect of causing irritation at the very opening of a discussion which is intended and expected on our side to result in an amicable arrangement. But when the London *Observer* denies the justice of Mr. Blaine's Suez Canal illustration it falls into confusion which is widely diffused on this side of the water too. The fortification of the canal is constantly spoken of here as if it secured its use as a highway to the party fortifying and holding it. This enables the *Observer* to deny that England exerts any such control over the Suez Canal as the United States claim over the Panama Canal. But the fact is that the fortification of a canal only enables the holder to prevent any one else's using it. It does not

necessarily secure its use to him, because it is only useful as a passage from one sea to another. This sort of control of it can be exerted just as effectively by having a powerful fleet at both ends as by holding the territory along the banks. England does the former as regards the Suez Canal; the United States wish to do the latter as regards the Panama Canal. To control a canal completely, and make it serve all purposes, a fleet at both ends, combined with the possession of the banks, would be necessary.

The financial debate of the present session of Congress was opened on Friday by Senator Voorhees, who said, among other things, that the panic of 1873 was largely due to the demonetization of silver; that a return of prosperity was secured by the restoration of the cheap paternal coin; that Secretary Folger, in proposing the retirement of the silver certificates, committed "a wanton and criminal assault upon the financial stability" of the country; that the "tenderest mercies" of the national banks are "legalized cruelty and multiplied usuries"; that "the average national bankers" are painfully destitute of "knowledge, unselfishness, and breadth of views"; that the "moneyed corporations" stubbornly refuse to "learn wisdom and forbear their greedy and repulsive demands"; that "the downfall of the United States Bank a half century ago" ought to be a warning to them; and that "the greenback cause" has "achieved a great and important victory." This lively introduction prepares us for an interesting discussion when our new-school economists and statesmen fairly warm to their work.

Mr. Manning's bill to reorganize the Supreme Court provides for its division into three branches, which are respectively to have charge of (1) equity suits, (2) common-law causes, and (3) admiralty and revenue cases and cases in which the United States is a party. Whenever a case comes up involving a construction of the Constitution or a treaty, or is brought on a writ of error from the court of last resort in any State, it is to be considered by the full bench. Each division will consist of three judges; and if two judges in any division concur in a judgment, the decision is final unless some member of the court desires it to be reviewed by the full bench. This right would, of course, be rarely exercised; now and then a dissenting judge in one of the divisions would demand it, but only in case there was a grave difference of view between himself and his associates—that is, in just the cases where a review would be desirable. The great merits of the scheme are that it does not call for any increase of the number of judges or any new courts, and that it does not raise the pecuniary limit of appeals.

Most of the plans for the relief of the Supreme Court at Washington involve the creation of an intermediate Court of Appeal, and

the increase of the pecuniary limit which entitles litigants to carry their cases to the court of last resort. The scheme for an increase of the number of judges and the division of the court according to the class of cases which come before it has some advantages over these, as it does not tend in any way to make the court a tribunal for rich suitors, which is a very serious objection to the other plans. According to this plan the judgment of each division would be the judgment of the whole court, but internal-revenue cases, for instance, would be decided by the revenue division, bankruptcy cases by the bankruptcy division, patent cases by the patent division, and so on. The difficulty would be to prevent any conflict as to principles of law between the different divisions. Whatever scheme is adopted, nothing ought to be done to increase the pecuniary limit.

Mr. Sherman's Funding Bill will, if passed, settle the long-pending controversy over the question whether the United States can borrow money at three per cent. on a short bond. The prevailing opinion in financial circles has hitherto been that it could only do so on a long bond. The Secretary of the Treasury in his last report expressed the opinion, "founded on information received from men engaged in financial operations," that it would be essential to the success of a bond bearing less than three and one-half per cent. interest that it should be irredeemable for a long term—none said less than ten years, but most said twenty. The new three and a half per cents with which Secretary Windom refunded the sixes and fives are, however, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, which Mr. Folger considers a valuable privilege, not to be lightly surrendered by a Government which has and is likely to have a heavy surplus every year. Mr. Sherman proposes to surrender it to a limited extent; that is, he proposes to take up the \$200,000,000 three and a half per cents, redeemable at pleasure, with a three per cent. bond redeemable in five years, or after the 1st of January, 1887. There is no doubt that the alacrity with which the holders of the fives and sixes consented to exchange them for the three-and-a-halves, although they knew the Treasury was not in a position to compel them to do so, furnishes strong reason, which did not exist when this subject was under discussion last year, for believing that even a three per cent. bond for a moderate amount would be floated with almost as much ease, even though nothing but five years' certainty of non-redemption were offered.

There seems in the present state of the money market hardly anything which a Government which keeps faith with its creditors and has a surplus cannot do. In other words, the money market has not been at any time since steam came into use in commerce so unfavorable to persons in search of safe investments as at this moment. In England, investors had hardly recovered from the enormous losses caused by the lavish loans made to semi-barbarous foreign States, and to American bankrupt railroads, when the land which has for two centuries been to the cautious English investor the sole rival of consols,

ceased to be safe, owing to the immense fall both in rents and in the value of the fee, caused by bad harvests and American competition. Whether it will in our time ever recover its old position as a security is more than doubtful. It will certainly not do so for many years, even if American competition should become less serious, because it is quite plain that legislation of a somewhat revolutionary character touching land tenures is now one of the strong probabilities of English politics in the near future. On the Continent, there is nothing very attractive in the shape of Government securities except the French rentes, which can only be got out of French hands at prices which yield little if anything more than consols in the way of income, so that there is really nothing for this class of English investors to turn to but United States bonds. These, too, are beginning to attract the attention of English banks as a good receptacle for their surplus funds, because they would not be affected in the same degree as consols by a disturbance in the London money market at the very moment when they would need to be converted into cash. But the most serious difficulty of all for the investor is the fact that facility of communication enables lenders to go over the whole earth in search of "good things." Local investors have no longer the snug little nooks, safe from observation and competition, which they used to enjoy in old times. It is only the hard-pressed farmer who is any longer dependent on the local money-lender. Borrowing states and corporations, and even individuals with good security to offer, find funds pressed on their acceptance from every corner of the globe in which there is accumulated capital. All this is much the same as saying that the money-lender never had to pay so dearly for a quiet mind.

The United States Treasury early in the week succeeded in obtaining for prepayment \$5,489,500 of the 3½ per cent. bonds originally called for redemption January 29. The money for these bonds came out of the Treasury during the first half of the week, but not in time to make much show in the statement of the average condition of the banks for the six days ending Saturday. It sufficed, however, to relieve the loan market, and during the week borrowers had little difficulty in supplying their wants at or under 6 per cent. The Stock Exchange demand for money was reduced by a general liquidation of speculative accounts, and an attendant decline of 1@8 per cent. in the market prices of stocks. Foreign exchange was firm, but at rates which admit neither of the export nor the import of gold. A good many railroad stocks have been returned from Europe during the week, which has strengthened foreign exchange rates, as has also the fact that our merchandise exports continue to diminish. In the fifty weeks of the expired part of the calendar year the merchandise exports from New York were \$33,900,328 less than during the preceding year. Since last August the gold imports have amounted to \$25,382,861; in the corresponding period of 1880 they amounted to \$64,035,741. The general trade of the country continues good, and it is doubtful if the

profits of general business have ever been as large as during the year so near its close.

The selection of Judge Gray for the Supreme Court bench is an event of considerable importance. It is unnecessary to say anything about his conspicuous fitness for the position; but the most gratifying thing about the appointment is that it seems to show that the President has determined to make fitness the sole test in appointments of this description. Judge Gray has no political backing, there have been no "workers" urging his claims and sounding his praises, and his selection can be attributed only to the desire of the President to find the best lawyer in the country who was willing to take the office. The Massachusetts bar has produced many excellent judges, the fixity of tenure guaranteed by the laws of the State making a strictly judicial career possible there as it is hardly anywhere else in the country. From the day of his appointment to the Massachusetts bench Judge Gray has refused to have any connection with political movements or with politicians of any kind, consistently acting on a view of the judicial office which has been supposed to be a dangerous view for an ambitious man to adopt, because of its unpopularity. The rapid promotion of Judge Gray amounts to a very satisfactory proof that this impression is not altogether sound.

The appointment of Mr. Benjamin H. Brewster as Attorney-General was not unexpected, and now, having been made, it meets with general commendation. Mr. Brewster is a lawyer of high standing, and, although not an active politician in the ordinary sense, has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He was employed by Mr. MacVeagh as Government counsel in the Star-route cases, and it is to be expected that he will prosecute them with vigor. Some of our contemporaries comment upon the fact that thus far all the new members of the Cabinet have been taken from the Stalwart wing of the Republican party, and that the gentlemen spoken of in connection with the places still to be filled belong to the same class. This is true, and it is also probable that too demonstrative an identification with that Republican faction which was not in accord with the lamented predecessor's "noble aspirations," so prominently mentioned in President Arthur's inaugural address, may in the course of time involve the President in unpleasant embarrassments and dissensions. It must be said, however, that as yet his Cabinet appointments have been individually very respectable. The gentlemen selected have been something more than mere Stalwart politicians.

Mr. T. O. Howe's nomination for the Postmaster-Generalship has a sorry look when one remembers that he succeeds Mr. James, and that the condition of the department, as the Star route exposures have shown, is such as to call for great business experience, great perspicacity, and great vigor and courage in its chief. It is neither unfair nor unkind to Mr. Howe to say that in all these things he is wanting, and seri-



ously wanting. He is no longer young; in fact, at sixty-five he may be fairly called old. He has never held any administrative office. His temper is so mild, tolerant, and unsuspecting that, though personally a pure and upright man, he has seen so little that is objectionable in the "Grant crowd" that he has, ever since it came into existence, been one of its members. In fact, he was a "third-termer" as long as there was any chance of a third term; and whatever excellences a third-termer may have, a disposition to pursue fraud vigorously, and keep a vigilant watch for its prevention, is not one of the things for which the American public, as at present advised, looks to him. Mr. Howe was so enthusiastic a third-termer that he wrote an article in the *North American Review* on the third term, in which he cited the Second Person of the Trinity in support of it, and declared that "the world would make a mistake if it should turn from Jesus of Nazareth to follow Mr. Springer of Illinois." The only parallel in literature for this is the late Bishop Haven's comparison of the Grant Administration to the Transfiguration on the Mount. Mr. Howe's career as a legislator—he sat eighteen years in the Senate—has been entirely respectable, and he did good service in his own State during the past winter in helping to defeat Boss Keyes's attempt to get the Senatorship. He has the peculiar power, which it would be difficult if not impossible to define or account for, which Mr. George S. Boutwell also possesses, of impressing himself on every Administration as a person who must be "provided for," which to a politician of moderate ability is more precious than rubies or fine gold.

The appointment of Mr. Bancroft Davis as First Assistant Secretary of State is undoubtedly the best that could have been made. There is probably no man in this country more conversant with the business machinery of our diplomatic and consular service in all its branches, as well as with the history and traditions of our foreign intercourse. He possesses at the same time great working capacity, and knows how to give his work a useful direction. In all these respects he is just the kind of man a Secretary of State should have at his elbow to furnish him with information, and to guard him from those mistakes which inexperienced zeal is apt to fall into. The only complaint that ever was made of Mr. Davis when he held the same place under Mr. Fish was, that he lacked that smooth pleasantness and unruffled affability which will make a man in such a position a favorite with the diplomatic corps as well as with his subordinates. But his other qualities are so valuable that they far outweigh this little defect of temper or manner, if defect it be.

Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, has been delivering a lecture on the case in Washington, for the purpose, it is said, of providing himself with a little money. He excused himself for discussing the proceedings in court on the ground that the press and the pulpit had been doing the same thing, and, somewhat inconsistently, he chastised them both therefor. It is

very unusual to find fault with a person for setting you a bad example, which you are following for a pecuniary consideration. He then read a very fine prayer for Guiteau composed by a person named Ringland, of Illinois; discoursed on the law of insanity; overruled Judge Davis of New York on this subject, and indicated the view which Judge Cox ought to take of it; predicted his client's assassination; gave some account of the Guiteau family tree, and produced some medical testimony as to Guiteau's lunacy. We do not know what the price of admission was, but an entertainment so varied would be cheap at five dollars. Of the scandalous and ridiculous impropriety of it we do not need to speak; but of its inconvenience as a precedent something must be said. It is obvious that if it is right for Mr. Scoville, who is an officer of the court, to make money in this way, it is right for the District Attorney and all the prosecuting counsel and for Judge Cox himself. Judge Cox, we believe, is not a rich man, and he is even more respected than Mr. Scoville, and as a lecturer would draw better. If, in fact, those who take part in the conduct of the case are entitled to make all they can out of it during its progress, the position of the jurors, in being kept in close custody, is a very hard one. There is no juror of the twelve who could not fill a good-sized room, at a dollar a head, by lecturing on the other eleven.

A Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives an interesting account of the attempt of the French Republicans in the Lower Chamber to fuse the various "groups" of the majority into a homogeneous whole by means of the American caucus—that is, extra-parliamentary meetings of members of the same party. But he is mistaken in supposing that these are, like the nominating caucuses, a novelty in European politics. Meetings of the members of Parliament of the same party out of doors to discuss lines of action and hear statements from the party leader have been customary in England for two centuries. In fact, they are an almost necessary adjunct of party government. No body of men can be kept together without more or less deliberation in common, and this deliberation cannot take place in the presence of their enemies in the legislature itself. But these parliamentary caucuses are much less necessary in England than in this country. In England members are almost always elected to support a particular man, on whom and on the colleagues chosen by him falls the responsibility either of carrying on the Government or criticising the ministry; and private members of his own party are expected to follow his lead, and, if they belong to the party in power, are always exposed to the heavy penalty of dissolution in case of revolt. Here there is no legislative leader, recognized as such, and no one, therefore, who can impose a line of action on his party with acknowledged authority.

Probably nothing will hamper Gambetta, or any other French Premier, more in keeping together a well-disciplined majority than his inability to dissolve the Chamber at pleasure. Under the French Constitution the President

must have the consent of the Senate to do this, so that unless the Minister holds both houses he cannot inflict on deserters or mutineers that final punishment which has so powerful an influence in maintaining ministerial majorities in England. If Gladstone could not dissolve without the consent of the House of Lords, he would be somewhat in the position toward his followers in which Gambetta finds himself today. As matters stand, if Gladstone feels sure that his hold on the constituencies is not weakened, he can at any time, by a fresh appeal to the country, put the recalcitrant members of his own party to the great expense and great risk of seeking a reelection. But after all, nothing either in France or any other country takes the place of political habits, as an aid to party government. No machinery that can be devised will enable a party to dispense with readiness on the part of individual members to sink minor differences, and shut their eyes to the minor defects of their own leaders, in order to strengthen the organization as a whole. These political habits have grown up in England and America through the experience of many generations of the force which lies in union. This experience Continental politicians still have to acquire. In other words, they have to learn to be happy with half what they ask for and would like to get. That the lesson has not yet been learned in France is shown by the news that sixty-eight members of the Left refuse to go into the caucus, and have formed a group of their own, which will probably constantly threaten the Ministry, and seek to make bargains with it.

It was well for the Ferry Ministry that they had gone out of office before the trial of the Roustan suit against Rochefort. The Reds have always maintained that the Tunisian war was a stockjobbing enterprise, got up by Roustan, the Consul-General at Tunis, in connection with members of the Ministry at home. There were various circumstances connected with it which gave color to the charge that the ostensible cause of the expedition was not the true one. This cause was the turbulence and aggressiveness of the Kroumirs on the Algerian frontier; but when the troops marched against them they could nowhere be found, and then Tunis itself suddenly became the objective point. The Bey was deprived of his power, and most of it lodged in the hands of M. Roustan, who had been bullying him for a good while, had quarrelled with nearly all his diplomatic colleagues, and made no secret of the fact that France needed more commercial elbow-room in that part of the world. Unfortunately, too, about this time M. Léon Say went out to look after what we call here "valuable interests" in Tunis, and M. de Billing, the Assistant Foreign Secretary, went out too; and though M. Say solemnly denied that he had any public mission whatever, or any business created by the war, the Opposition doubted, and when M. de Billing said that he had no private business the Opposition doubted again. Roustan, as it now appears, foolishly sued Rochefort for libel, and has been beaten by the breakdown of M. de Billing, whose chief, M. Barthélemy-St.-Hilaire, repudiated him in the court-room, and Rochefort has got off.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## DOMESTIC.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate, Mr. Blaine submitted on Thursday last his letter of instructions to Minister Lowell in regard to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The letter is dated November 19, and its substance is as follows: The treaty was made thirty years ago under exceptional and extraordinary conditions, which have ceased to exist. Since then, owing to the development of the Pacific Coast, the interests of the United States in the matter of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama have increased incommensurably as compared with those of Great Britain, and considerable modifications in the above-mentioned treaty are therefore demanded. Mr. Blaine is willing to allow the clause restraining the United States and Great Britain from making acquisitions of territory in Central America, and also that providing for free ports at the mouths of the canal, to remain in all their original force; but he insists that the joint-protectorate provision be regarded as obsolete, and the United States left free to make its own arrangements with any country across which the canal may be cut. In closing, Mr. Blaine states that it is the fixed purpose to treat the canal solely as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the United States Government.

On Sunday a correspondence which passed between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hurlbut, Minister to Peru, was furnished for publication, with the approval of the President. The correspondence is relative to certain claims now in the hands of an organization known as the "Peruvian Company," against the Peruvian Government. These claims, known respectively as the Cochet and the Landreau claims, aggregate \$1,025,000,000. Cochet and Landreau were two men, alleged to have been American citizens, who did certain work under contract for the Peruvian Government in connection with the guano beds. In the first despatch of the above-mentioned correspondence Mr. Blaine virtually recognizes the validity of the Landreau claim, but repudiates the other. In reply Mr. Hurlbut states that "in the Landreau case the proofs are sufficient, and the condition in which the Peruvian Government left the complainant forms a just ground for a decided appeal to their sense of justice." In regard to the Cochet claim, which is for \$900,000,000, Mr. Hurlbut very truly says that if the United States assume charge of it, "we should own Peru by a mortgage which can never be paid." In a later despatch, dated November, however, Mr. Blaine denies all "right and standing" in the United States to the "Peruvian Company," which, as we have said, is the organization that has charge of both claims. It will be seen that there is an apparent contradiction between the August and November despatches. In the one the soundness of the Landreau claim is acknowledged, while in the other the company which has charge of, and is pushing it, is disavowed. This correspondence is worthy of note for the reason that it has been asserted in various quarters that Mr. Hurlbut's extraordinary diplomatic course while in Peru was due in some way to these claims.

On Thursday the President sent in the nomination of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State.

On Friday the nomination of Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney-General, was sent to the Senate. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee and confirmed. It is not expected that the nominations to the War, Navy, and Interior Departments will be sent in until after the holiday recess.

On Monday the President sent several important nominations to the Senate. Chief Justice Horace Gray, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was nominated for Associate Jus-

tice of the Supreme Court of the United States vice Justice Clifford. William Henry Trescott, of South Carolina, was nominated as Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, and Thomas C. Acton to be Assistant Treasurer in New York city. The nominations were referred to the appropriate committees and confirmed. That of Judge Gray has been received with almost unanimous approval throughout the country.

On Tuesday the President nominated ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, for Postmaster-General. The nomination was sent to the Senate late in the afternoon and was confirmed before it adjourned.

More bills have been introduced into the Senate during the week. On Wednesday there was a debate on a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to consider all matters relating to woman suffrage. This was followed by a speech by Senator Beck upon his bill concerning Presidential inability. The debate on this bill was continued on Thursday. The Finance Committee reported favorably on Mr. Sherman's bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds. The committee made certain amendments to the original bill, however, which provide that 3½ per cent. bonds as well as lawful money may be received in exchange for the new bonds; reduce the amount of the bonds from three to two millions, and omit the provision exempting the bonds from State taxation. Secretary Folger appeared before the Committee on Thursday, but did not support the bill. He is said to prefer that the situation should not be changed. It is stated that Mr. Sherman will ask the Senate to consider his bill immediately after the holiday recess. No business of importance has been transacted in the House of Representatives. The deluge of bills continues.

The report of Mr. A. M. Gibson, Assistant Attorney for the United States, concerning the Star-service frauds, has been formally transmitted by Acting Attorney-General Phillips to the Postmaster-General, and will be published with the latter's annual report. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Mr. Phillips objected to receiving Mr. Gibson's report on the ground that there was nothing on the files of the Department of Justice to show that Mr. Gibson had been appointed Assistant Attorney. The report is said to be an exhaustive exhibition of the abuses which have prevailed in the Star service, and is published in accordance with the recommendations of the counsel employed by the Government in the Star-route cases.

Postmaster-General James has called the attention of the Government counsel in the Star-route cases to a law passed in 1872 which directs that the Postmaster General shall cause suit to be brought to recover any money fraudulently obtained from the Post-office Department. In accordance with this statute, it has been decided to bring civil suits in behalf of the Government against the Star-route contractors.

The charters of 896 National Banks expire on or before February 25, 1883. The Controller of the Currency having called attention to this fact in his annual report, Senator Morrill of Vermont has introduced a bill the first section of which provides that any National Banking Association may at any time within two years previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence, with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, extend its period of succession for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period named in the original articles of association.

The Congressional Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy has made its annual report. The leading question discussed is the mode of selecting a Superintendent for the Academy. It is the opinion of the Board that no man properly qualified ought to be excluded from the position merely because he was not originally assigned

to duty in a particular corps. The report recommends that any officer of the army not below the rank of Colonel be made eligible for the position of Superintendent of the Academy, and that he be paid a higher salary than at present; also that ex-officio rank, superior to that held by professors or other officers of the Academy, be conferred upon him. The report expresses disapproval of the practice now in vogue of allotting the five most distinguished graduates annually to a single branch of the service, and recommends that they be allowed to choose for themselves. Among the other recommendations is one that the course of instruction be increased by one year.

It is stated that the American Bar Association will shortly recommend the creation of an intermediary Court of Appeals which will have jurisdiction over certain classes of cases that now go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The joint committee appointed by the Senate and House to arrange for memorial ceremonies in honor of President Garfield, have decided to invite Mr. Blaine to deliver a eulogy before both branches of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives, on some day yet to be determined. Mr. Blaine has accepted the invitation.

The session of the court in the Guiteau case was cut short on Wednesday by the indisposition of one of the jurors. Three witnesses, however, were examined, all of whom testified that they had never doubted Guiteau's sanity. Another incident of Guiteau's career as a lawyer was brought out on this day. Guiteau was employed by a firm to collect a claim, half of which he collected and kept, insisting that he was entitled to one-half as his fee, and that the firm could take the second half whenever it came in. On Thursday more witnesses were examined, who testified to the prisoner's sanity. Among them was Dr. Young, the physician of the jail where Guiteau has been confined, who said that the prisoner was "bright, quick, and intelligent," and that he had "never seen anything about him that savored of insanity." The most important witness of the day, however, was General Joseph S. Reynolds. He had had a series of interviews with Guiteau on July 14, 15, 18, and 19, of which he had taken notes. The substance of these interviews, in so far as they brought out any matters of importance, was that Guiteau had made no reference to the inspiration theory, but had defined the assassination as a patriotic act, of his own conception, suggested from reading the newspapers; also that he seemed really to have believed that the "Stalwarts" would protect him, and was astonished when he found that they abhorred his act as much as any one. The theory of the prosecution that the idea of divine inspiration did not occur to Guiteau until after he found that he could look for no assistance from the "Stalwarts," was materially strengthened by General Reynolds's testimony. On Friday considerable commotion was occasioned in the court-room by the appearance of Mrs. Dumire, Guiteau's former wife, on the witness stand. She testified positively that she had never seen in Guiteau any evidence of an unsound mind. In the afternoon Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton gave some testimony which was very prejudicial to the defence. He said that he had examined the prisoner, and had found none of the usual signs of imbecility or insanity in the contour of the head, lines of the face, teeth, roof of the mouth, nails, or tongue. He flatly contradicted Dr. Spitzka on a number of points. He said that he thought the prisoner looked "like a man playing a part." The wife of one of the jurors died on Monday. The trial was therefore adjourned until Wednesday.

Mr. Scoville delivered his lecture on the Guiteau trial on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant. A large number of tickets are said to have been sold, though the audience assembled



was rather small. The lecturer complained of the course of the press and the pulpit, and eulogized Judge Cox, than whom, he said, "no more candid, careful, conscientious, and judicious man could be found in the country." At the conclusion of the lecture a resolution was offered by one of the audience expressing sympathy with the prisoner's family, and complimenting Mr. Scoville on his management of the case.

Mr. Riddleberger, the Readjuster, was elected to the United States Senate by the Virginia Legislature on Tuesday. Considerable interest has been manifested as to which party he will support in the Senate. It is stated that he will "take his seat in that body untrammelled, so far as party pledges made by his friends are concerned."

Director-General Kimball has announced that, notwithstanding the many requests he has received to the contrary, the Atlanta Exposition will have to be closed on the last day of December.

Great excitement was caused in the city of Caldwell, Kansas, on Sunday by a raid made on the town by a party of cowboys, who did much indiscriminate shooting, which resulted in the death of Michael Meagher, formerly Mayor of Caldwell. The citizens drove the cowboys out of the town and pursued them for some distance. Several of the gang have been arrested, and it is very suggestively stated that it is "uncertain how they will be disposed of," as the citizens are very much excited.

An English gentleman, Sir Edward J. Reed, representing a number of European capitalists, has bought of Mr. Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, two million acres of lands in Florida. It is stated that Mr. Reed will organize a land company which is to have its headquarters in England, and will be conducted in connection with railroad companies in which Mr. Reed and his friends are interested. It is expected that the land will be settled rapidly by English and Dutch emigrants.

The stockholders of the well-known "Keely Motor" Company held a meeting in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. Resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Keely were passed, but complaint was made that the inventor was "unreasonably secretive" as to the principles and methods of working his apparatus, and it was recommended that some person should be taken into his confidence.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the well-known Arctic explorer, died in New York, on Saturday. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He joined Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition in 1853, at the age of twenty-one. In July, 1860, he was placed in command of an Arctic expedition which met with great hardships. He served as surgeon in the Union army during the war, after the close of which he devoted himself to writing and lecturing. He received two gold medals, one from the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the other from the Geographical Society of Paris. On Sunday, George Edmund Street, perhaps the foremost living English architect, died. Other deaths of the week are those of Lewis H. Morgan, the eminent American ethnologist, and Siro Delmonico, of the firm of New York caterers.

#### FOREIGN.

The suit brought by M. Roustan, French Minister to Tunis, against M. Rochefort, the editor of the *Intransigent* newspaper, was terminated on Wednesday, the 14th instant. The principal point brought forward by the defence was that M. Roustan had engaged in financial transactions of a doubtful character. The accusation that M. Roustan had been the cause of the war in Tunis was contradicted by a number of prominent members of the Ferry government, including M. Barthélemy-St. Hilaire, late Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the trial M. St. Hilaire and M. de Billing engaged in a violent altercation, each accusing the other of lying. The verdict of not guilty, which

was rendered in spite of all the evidence that was brought forward to prove the falsity of M. Rochefort's charges, has produced a sensation in Paris. The political bearings of the case are said to have had an effect on public opinion which unquestionably influenced the jury. This verdict, by implication, strongly censures M. St. Hilaire and M. Waddington.

Gabes has been selected as the chief military station of the French in the south. There is much dissatisfaction at this decision on account of the unhealthiness of the place. It is stated that certain powerful tribes south of Gabes have profited by the retirement of General Logerot's column to form a defensive alliance, and that their attitude is threatening.

The Tunisian authorities have forcibly expelled the employees of a certain Mr. Levy from the Enfida estate, and put the French claimants to the estate in possession. Mr. Levy has protested against this action, and has deposited with the British Consul in Tunis a procès-verbal detailing this last episode in the case.

It is stated that the Italian Government has approved the conduct of the Italian Consul in protesting against the French occupation of Tunis, and has refused to withdraw its protest. The Italian authorities continue to ignore the French protectorate, and have sent a man-of-war to Susa.

The insurgent Arab troops, of which a French column was in pursuit, have escaped into Tripoli.

Dams near Algiers, on the Oran railway, burst recently, flooding the railway, and, it is stated, causing the loss of over fifty lives.

Advices from Morocco state that 45,000 Arab families have entered the country and asked permission to settle permanently there. The Moorish Government has not yet given them any reply.

There was a stormy debate in the German Reichstag on Thursday on the subject of official influence in the recent elections. The debate lasted until past midnight, and ended in a resolution to refer the matter to the Election Committee. The Bundesrath has decided that the cost of incorporating the lower Elbe in the Zollverein shall be borne by all the States within the Union.

A despatch from Berlin says that the recent newspaper controversy between Prince Bismarck and Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre party, has put an end to all hopes for the present of a Parliamentary coalition of the Conservatives and Clericals.

On Friday the Reichstag, in spite of the earnest appeals of Count von Moltke and General von Kameke, Minister of War, refused to vote money for the establishment of a training institute for non-commissioned officers in Alsace. The Conservatives alone voted for the grant. This vote is considered significant as to the present state of parties.

The Reichstag has approved the bill for the erection of a new Parliament house in Berlin.

A correct list of the victims of the Ring Theatre fire in Vienna has been issued by the police. It gives the total number of victims as 794, the bodies of 144 of whom have been legally identified.

One of the results of the Vienna fire has been that very strict investigations have been made in most of the European cities in regard to the condition of the theatres. The authorities have ordered alterations in the Théâtre Français which will necessitate the closing of the theatre for a month.

It is stated in the *St. Petersburg Gazette* that there have been 1,500 arrests in Russia for political offences in the course of the present year. Many of these arrests were due to false accusations.

The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia arrived in St. Petersburg on Tuesday with the news that a steamer of the North American Polar Expedition had been discovered, and assistance rendered to the crew. This steamer

was thought to be the *Jeannette*, and later despatches have confirmed this impression. The *Jeannette* was crushed in the ice on June 23, 150 miles northeast of the new Siberia Islands. The crew embarked in three boats, two of which have been heard from. Vigorous efforts are being made to discover the third boat. Captain De Long is among those saved. The survivors have suffered frightfully from exposure.

The organization against the payment of rent in Ireland seems to be becoming still more powerful. It is said that it is now regarded to be as much a crime to go into the Land Court as to pay rent. Outrages are as prevalent as ever. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the Irish police, informing them that the proclamation declaring the Land League a criminal association, included females, and directing them to take measures against any woman participating in any illegal proceedings. On Sunday a quantity of arms and ammunition were discovered in a house in Dublin and four persons were arrested. It is said that there is no doubt that the material is associated with the Fenians. As an instance of the state of things in certain counties, armed bands are going about nightly throughout Clare, Kerry, and Tipperary, firing into houses and so intimidating the occupants that they are afraid to report the facts to the police. There are a few hopeful signs, however. Several convictions for agrarian offences have been obtained at the current assizes, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Manchester on Friday evening, said that during his recent tour in Ireland, he found that the condition of things had been very much exaggerated in England, and that the alarmists took their standard from the worst counties. The Marquis of Hartington also, in a recent speech, said that the power of the Land League was now broken, and that it was impossible for the present guerrilla warfare to succeed.

The English press very generally disapproves of Mr. Blaine's letter of instructions to Mr. Lowell in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The principal point remarked upon is Mr. Blaine's assumption that the moment a war should break out Great Britain would disregard her treaty obligations with regard to the neutrality of the canal. It is asked why, in view of this distrust, Great Britain should be expected to repose implicit confidence in America's pledge not to impose discriminating duties on goods in transit.

An explosion occurred in a coal pit at Bolton, England, on Monday, in which thirty-four persons were killed and thirty-six injured. The pit was considered one of the safest in England, as neither gunpowder for blasting nor furnaces for ventilation were used, the whole system of working the mine being purely mechanical. It is believed that the explosion was caused by the falling of a portion of the roof, which liberated some gas.

The English Government has granted permission to the German Union Telegraph Company to use Valentia as a connecting point for a cable to be laid from Emden, uniting Germany directly with the Anglo-American system of telegraph cables.

There was a considerable decline in American securities in London on Monday, for which no good reason can be assigned. The feeling of the market is reported to have closely approached the character of a panic.

It is stated that the question of the advisability of the Pope's departure from Rome is being seriously discussed.

A despatch from Lima, dated December 14, confirms the rumor that ex-Dictator Pierola has resigned. Montero, Vice-President under Pierola, is now recognized by the whole of Peru. The interior of the country, however, is broken up into numerous factions.

Mr. Hamlin, the new United States Minister to Spain, presented his credentials to King Alfonso on the 20th inst.

## WINDING UP PERU.

THE unwillingness of Chili to settle with Peru on any terms short of a cession of territory is explained by the fact that Peru is an insolvent concern, and its promises to pay money are practically worthless. It has a known debt of some \$200,000,000, represented mainly by bonds held in Europe, and its revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on this. This is nothing, however, to the liability set up by the "Peruvian Company," which, according to a memorandum addressed to the State Department by the Chilean Minister, foots up \$1,025,000,000. This is based on the old claims of Cochet and Landreau as alleged discoverers of the commercial value of the guano deposits in 1833—a discovery generally believed to be involved in an obscurity something like that which still hangs round the original inventor of gunpowder. At any rate, the Peruvian Company has acquired the Cochet claim, and proposes to acquire the other in case it is worth acquiring, and is "stocked" at \$250,000,000. It now proposes, as they say in England, to "take over" Peru and wind up the concern and settle with the other creditors, Chili included. For this purpose it has got a charter from the Legislature of Georgia, and, according to an interview with the president of the company, Mr. J. R. Shipherd, of this city, published on Saturday, has served notice of its demand upon Chili, Peru, and the United States; its claim against Chili being based on the fact that that Government is now collecting a royalty on the guano exports.

The despatches published on Monday with regard to the claims put Mr. Hurlbut in a better light than heretofore, and show at the same time that the State Department has been managing the matter calmly and with evident desire to avoid any imbroglio. With regard to the Cochet claim (say \$900,000,000), which is the main basis of the Peruvian Company, Mr. Blaine in August last directed Mr. Hurlbut to investigate it for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any persons connected with it whose nationality as American citizens entitled them to demand any representations from our Government. As to the Landreau claim (say \$125,000,000), Landreau, the original owner, having been an American citizen, Mr. Blaine directs Mr. Hurlbut to call Peru's attention to the denial of justice in the case, and insist upon some adequate means being provided by which a judicial decision can be obtained as to the merits of the claim. He further suggests that if Peru is compelled to cede to Chili territory including the guano deposits on which the Landreau claim is based, "it should be understood that this claim of an American citizen, if fairly adjudicated in his favor, shall be treated as a prior lien on the property to which it attaches, and that Chili accepts the cession with that condition annexed."

Fortunately, in this instance, Mr. Hurlbut seems to have understood his instructions: partly, perhaps, because Mr. Shipherd, the president of the Peruvian Company, who is "running" the claims, has himself a mind somewhat of the Hurlbut class—only much "more so." In fact, to judge from his publi-

cations with regard to these claims, he could give Mr. Hurlbut "points" in rhetoric and the rapid development of convenient principles of international law. His communications seem to have sobered Mr. Hurlbut, who refers, in a way very different from that which he adopts in talking to Don Patricio Lynch, to two "very extraordinary" letters written by that capitalist and "some printed matter," which we risk nothing in saying was very extraordinary too, and declares that as to the Cochet claim the legation is in possession of "nothing but vague and sweeping statements, better adapted to creating a commercial enterprise than to any judicial or quasi-judicial action." In closing the letter he returns to Shipherd, who evidently is a fascinating study to him, and declares that "if half his statement is true (as to the Cochet claim) and the United States assume charge of the claim, we should own Peru by a mortgage which can never be paid." He encloses in this despatch extracts from a letter in which Shipherd represents himself as asking Mr. Blaine for a "preliminary injunction" against anything being done with the nitrate and guano deposits until the property right of the claimants is settled; a request to which Mr. Blaine was quoted as replying in the following memorable words: "That you will get, and I will make it my first business." About a month since Mr. Blaine sent a despatch in reply to Mr. Hurlbut's, formally repudiating the Cochet claim, and directing that the Landreau claim should not be pressed on Peru so as to embarrass her in her present condition. Mr. Blaine, too, thinks Shipherd "very extraordinary," first, because he had told him expressly that his (Shipherd's) instructions to United States ministers abroad could not be regarded as of any weight; and, second, that the language attributed by him (Shipherd) to him (Blaine) about the preliminary injunction was "grotesquely absurd." He winds up his letter with the golden maxim that "legations of the United States in foreign countries must not be converted into agencies for the prosecution of private claims." This was followed by further instructions warning Mr. Hurlbut, first, against using his position in any way to aid speculative enterprises of any kind; second, specifically not to aid the "Crédit Industriel of France," nor again the Peruvian Company, which he does not seem to regard as controlling the Landreau claim.

Now, this is all very wise and sensible, and the course pursued by the State Department has evidently kept the country out of some disagreeable complications. The caution displayed by Mr. Hurlbut, and his unwillingness to act on his own responsibility in matters involving pecuniary liabilities and demands, contrasts very satisfactorily with his wild political pronouncements. The apparition of Shipherd seems to have acted upon him in these matters somewhat after the manner of the temperance lecturer's "horrid example." The Peruvian Company will now in all probability be investigated at Washington, and this source of diplomatic danger may be regarded as out of the way.

The suggestion that the Landreau claim be pressed upon Chili if Chili takes Peruvian

territory, calls for very little comment. If the claim is a good one, Chili is bound to assume its payment, as successor to the rights and liabilities of Peru; but it is hardly necessary to say that this has no bearing on the question discussed with so much fierceness by Mr. Hurlbut as to the right of Chili to take territory as an indemnity. The United States has no means of clapping an attachment on the property, and working out the supposed lien of Landreau in a court of law. To interfere in such a way with Chili would mean war, and the State Department evidently has never meant to go to war with Chili. It is obvious that there is not enough Peru to "go round" among the claimants upon the assets, and as winding up foreign insolvent concerns of this kind is no part of the business of the United States, and as the Administration has expressly recognized the rights of Chili as a primary lien, it is not likely that the Peruvian Company will get much of the assets. The difficulties presented by the situation have struck Pierola so forcibly that he has run away and taken ship to Europe.

## THE REGENERATION OF THE PRIMARY.

THE special committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club have made a report, on primary elections in this city, which contains some important suggestions in the direction of those which we have recently been producing in these columns. It acknowledges that no full attendance at primaries can be obtained as long as they are held simply for the purpose of electing delegates to a nominating convention, because the firm conviction of the mass of the voters is, that the result of such elections is always arranged beforehand, or, as the report says, "is fixed up by some job or ring influence." It acknowledges, too, that "the better element" of the party in this city will not go to primary meetings in the evening under any circumstances, and will not go at any hour "at the risk of encountering a crowd, or being hustled or jostled by intoxicated men." It therefore proposes that every primary meeting should vote directly for the party nominees, and not for delegates to a nominating convention; that the polls should be kept open all day, so that business men could consult their own convenience as to the hour of going to them; that the sanction of law should be given to primary meetings; that there should be legal penalties for frauds committed at them and for violent disturbances of them, and that there should be an enrolment of the party voters partly on personal application and partly on house-to-house visitation.

The committee cite in support of their recommendation of the direct vote the trial of the plan during the last ten years in Richmond, Va. There the primary votes directly for the candidate, and the polls are open all day. The result has been the extirpation of municipal bosses, and an extraordinarily full vote. In 1876, when all the municipal offices were to be filled, 6,200 Democrats out of 7,500 registered voted on the nominations at the polls of the primaries. If we could obtain anything approaching to the same proportion of the party vote



on nominations of both sides in this city, what a gain it would be! Moreover, the power of every boss is built up and maintained by his skill in "controlling" or "fixing" primaries. His whole system of management rests on this. A primary can, of course, be most easily "fixed" when it is small, and when its action is so indirect that an outsider cannot tell what its effect will be. Consequently every boss likes to have it attended by as few persons—provided they are of the right kind—as possible, and (for this purpose) likes to have it held at inconvenient hours and under conditions likely to alarm or disgust what Democrats call "the better element," or in other words all that portion of voters who are busy and do not make a profession of politics. In this way he has only his own adherents to deal with, and by confining the work to the election of delegates to another convention he introduces a fresh element of uncertainty into the transaction which increases his power of making "deals."

There is no question that the withdrawal of the nominating power from the little nocturnal gatherings which now exercise it, and giving it to the main body of the voters voting in daylight, under the same guarantees as to order and honesty which now surround the elections, would, in the great cities at least, be an enormous gain, both for politics and morals. Public morality even more than good government calls for the destruction of the bosses. The effect on the young men of the spectacle of their methods and their success is, and cannot but be, in the highest degree corrupting. All publicly recognized success which is won by trickery and occult instrumentality gives a lesson to the young against which schools and pulpits contend in vain.

The bosses will never be put down by mere denunciation or exhortation. It is not want of dislike of their practices on the part of the public which makes them flourish. It is the fact that they have behind them a nominating system, not exactly of their own contrivance, but which they have learned to turn to use for their own advantage. Moreover, it is a system which produces bosses in endless succession, no matter how many individual bosses may be overthrown by popular risings. As long as the Machine remains, persons competent to handle it will constantly reappear. The radical cure, therefore, is to be found in the destruction of the Machine. The actual assemblage of the party voters for the purpose of nominating candidates may be desirable in country towns, where everybody knows everybody, where the demands of business and society upon the time of individuals are small, and where there is no adequate discussion of local affairs through the press. But in large cities, meetings for purposes of deliberation or comparison of views are never held, and if held would be a mockery. Meetings never take place in cities, except to listen to selected speakers, supporting a cut-and-dried platform, or, as in the case of primaries, to confirm by vote a prepared programme. The discussion and deliberation of large and dense communities are now done and have to be done by the press, and are done by the press far more effectively than they could possibly be by any real debate. No voter who goes to the polls

in a great city could possibly learn from attending a nocturnal primary anything about the considerations which should affect his vote, while he would lose a good deal of valuable time.

It is to be remembered, too, that if it be, as is generally conceded, of great importance that "the better element" in both parties should take part in politics, the tastes, habits, and requirements of the "element" will have to be considered. "The better element," like the bad element, is human, and cannot be got to do what it does not like to do, except by the infliction of legal penalties. Unless it is proposed to make it take part in nominations by the aid of the police, the work must be adapted to its idiosyncrasies, and one of the strongest and best ascertained of these is dislike to leaving home after dark, to engage in wordy or other warfare in crowded rooms with persons in liquor. If this were a condition of voting at elections, they would soon cease to vote. But voting at elections being safe, orderly, and convenient, they vote. Where would be the harm of making party nominations safe, orderly, and convenient?

#### CLASSICAL AND NON-CLASSICAL TRAINING FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

A SIGNIFICANT and somewhat remarkable paper on the place of classical and non-classical studies in a liberal education has recently been placed before the public in Germany. Before the year 1870 those German students who had received their preparatory training in a real-school instead of a gymnasium, were obliged either to forego a university education or to seek it in one of the non-Prussian universities. The result was, that an increasing number of Prussian students were annually finding their way to Göttingen, Leipsic, Heidelberg, and the other university cities lying beyond the Prussian borders. Accordingly, in the year 1869, the Minister of Public Instruction, Herr von Müller, addressed a note to each of the universities of Prussia, asking their several faculties to consider carefully and report "whether and to what extent the holders of diplomas from the real-schools should be admitted to the pursuit of liberal studies in the universities." In response to this invitation each of the faculties gave to the question such careful consideration as the importance of the subject and the significance of the inquiry seemed to demand. Though the answers, taken as a whole, were decidedly adverse to the admission of students from the real-schools, yet the Government determined not to act upon the views presented in the reports, but to open the doors of the universities to non-classical as well as to classical pupils. By the decree of Dec. 7, 1870, it was determined that Prussian students desirous of studying mathematics, natural history, and modern languages might be admitted to the privileges of the universities on the presentation of a diploma from any one of the real-schools of the first rank. Thus, by fiat of the Government, an entirely new element was introduced into the universities.

After ten years of experience under the new régime, the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berlin now put upon record their impressions as to the influence of the change. The motion which called out the expression thus published was introduced into the Faculty by Prof. Droysen, the well-known historian. Its first form was that of a memorial asking the Ministry of Education to consider whether the interests of higher learning did not demand a discontinu-

ance of the privileges extended to scholars from the real-schools. This memorial occupied the attention of the Philosophical Faculty during several sessions. As its first form did not secure the unanimous assent of the members, the paper was changed from a memorial to a memorandum; and, in the phraseology in which it was finally adopted, this paper received the signatures of all the scientific as well as of all the classical members of the Faculty. As now for the first time published, it occupies ten octavo pages; and, in view of the unanimity with which it was adopted, it will hardly fail to be regarded as the most powerful plea ever made in behalf of classical studies.

First of all, the memorandum calls attention to the fact that the proportion of non-classical to classical students has been steadily increasing, at such a rate as to threaten an entire change in what may be called the dominant characteristics of the University. The aggregate number of students from the gymnasias has not, indeed, diminished, but the number from the real-schools has so increased as to be about three times as great as it was five years ago. Of all the students admitted to the Philosophical Department of the University of Berlin during the winter semester for 1879-80, thirty-seven per cent. were from real-schools. At the present rate of increase, in five more years this class of students will constitute a majority, and by that very fact will quite revolutionize the prevailing tone of university life. Such an impending change justifies a careful inquiry into the scholarship of the students from the real-schools; and ten years of experience enable those members of the Faculty into whose classes students from the real-schools have been admitted, to speak with considerable confidence. It is in the testimony given by the professors of mathematics, of the natural sciences, and of the modern languages that the real importance of the memorandum is to be found.

Those professors of mathematics who teach the mere elementary branches, and whose lecture-rooms are therefore generally sought by students during the first year of residence at the University, testify that they have discovered no important difference between the two classes of students. But, on the other hand, both of the professors who give instruction in the mathematics of more advanced grade certify that the students who have received their preliminary training in the classical schools, although less advanced at the beginning, show a clearer insight into the subtleties of the more abstruse mathematical relations, and, before they have gone very far, leave the non-classical students quite in the rear. The testimony of the professor of astronomy is of the same import. Both in the Observatory and in the Bureau of Weights and Measures he has noted a marked distinction between the two classes of students. His words are: "The students prepared at the real-schools show at first more knowledge and more skill than those prepared at the gymnasias, but their further development is slower, more superficial, and less independent, while they show still greater inferiority in point of ability to carry on the more difficult processes of independent research."

The professors of chemistry say that students from the real-schools cannot, in their branch of study, be placed upon the same plane as the students from the gymnasias. Professor Hofmann observes that the matriculants from the non-classical schools often show, at the beginning of their chemical studies in the University, a more rapid progress in acquiring a knowledge of the elementary principles of the science, as well as a greater dexterity in the early processes of chemical manipulation; but that, before their

studies have advanced very far, these relations are reversed, and the non-classical students are left behind. He adds that his experience is by no means new; that the same fact had often been observed by Liebig. Professor Rammelsberg gives similar testimony in regard to students in the School of Technology. He says that of those who take his lectures on chemistry during the first semester, the students trained in the gymnasia, though without any previous knowledge of the subject, take a far greater interest in the instruction than that shown by the students from the non-classical schools. He remarks that almost invariably there is with the students from the real-schools a certain indifference (*Blasirtheit*), begotten of an early familiarity with the subject, that is fatal to the most rapid and successful progress. At the final examinations the work of the non-classical students is generally inferior to what in advance would be expected, while the work of the classical students is almost invariably better.

From the other branches of scientific study the testimony is somewhat less emphatic, though it is invariably of the same general import. In the teaching of modern philology the experience of the several professors is not essentially different from that of the instructors of chemistry. Professor Tobler testifies that in his seminary for the more thorough study of the French language and literature he has not been able to detect any very considerable difference between the two classes of students. The professor of English, on the other hand, says that the attainment of the non-classical students is greatly inferior; and, what is of still greater importance, they almost invariably show a want of keenness of apprehension and independence of judgment that prevents them from taking any other than a prescribed method. The same professor (Zupitza) testifies that, as a member of the Examining Commission of the Government, he has noticed that, although the students prepared in the real-schools begin their studies of English before they go to the University, their knowledge of the language at the completion of their University course is generally much inferior to the knowledge shown by the classical students. Herr Müllenhoff, one of the professors of the German language and literature, uses these expressive words: "According to my experience, it is hopelessly impossible for a student prepared in a real-school to acquire what may be called a thoroughly satisfactory development. No one ever acquires it through the study of the modern languages—no one without the solid foundation of a training in a gymnasium." Scherer, the other professor of the same subject, complains of the constant embarrassment to which he is subjected by his inability to introduce to his hearers comparisons between the German linguistic forms and the corresponding forms in the ancient languages.

It is in view of such representations as these that the Faculty finds itself unanimous in its belief that the admission of students from the real-schools has been injurious to the interests of higher learning. The professors in all those departments to which non-classical students are admitted are constantly embarrassed by a certain want of homogeneity in their classes. They must either address themselves to the weaker portion of the class, with a consciousness that they are wearying the better scholars by their excessive simplicity, or, if they resort to the other view, they are obliged to carry forward their work with a depressing consciousness that they are not understood by a considerable portion of their hearers. Unless the prevailing tendency is arrested, the inevitable result, in the opinion of the Faculty, will be that the supreme excellence of scholarship which for half a cen-

tury has made the German universities famous all over the world, will be a thing of the past.

#### THE GEWANDHAUS CENTENNIAL.

LEIPZIG, November 27, 1881.

THE seventh Gewandhaus concert for this season was given on Friday, November 25 (this day being the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the Gewandhaus Concert Hall in Leipzig), and was in every way worthy of the event it commemorated.

The concert was opened by an overture by Capellmeister Reinecke, with the motto, well known to all frequenters of the Gewandhaus, "*Res severa est verum gaudium.*" A soft and dreamy introduction, followed by the actual overture in stricter style, awakened a responsive chord in the breasts of the audience, as the hearty and long-continued applause testified. Following the overture, a prologue, written by Rudolph von Gottschall, was spoken by Frau Hildebrand von der Osten. The poem told of the artistic triumphs and well-deserved success of the institution, and of the great names which had appeared on its programmes, and closed with a prayer for the well-being of the present and future directors and members. The remainder of the programme was arranged in chronological order, as follows:

G-major symphony (No. 13 of the Breitkopf and Härtel edition),	Haydn.
Concerto for violin and viola,	Mozart.
Overture to <i>Coriolanus</i> ,	Beethoven.
D-minor symphony (No. 4),	Schumann.

The orchestra was at its best, every member undoubtedly feeling that remissness at such a celebration would be little short of criminal. We were forcibly reminded of a remark made some years ago by a member of the orchestra, that he always assisted at a Gewandhaus concert with a feeling akin to awe. This feeling pervaded all present, audience and performers alike, and lent an air of imposing solemnity to the proceedings. The finale of the symphony by Haydn was enthusiastically encored; the Mozart concerto was played by Joachim, who fairly surpassed himself in its execution.

Together with the programme for the present concert, each hearer was presented with a small, yellow bit of paper of modest appearance—the facsimile of the programme of the first concert held by the old "Concertgesellschaft" in the then new Gewandhaus Hall, on the 25th of November, 1781. What wonderful visions of the past it awakened! Many in the present assemblage had seen the Gewandhaus orchestra rise, at the time of Schumann and Mendelssohn, to that foremost place which it still holds among European orchestras. In 1781 its position was relatively higher still, we may even say unique, in its independence as a *city orchestra*, others being then dependent on the various courts or on rich private individuals, and liable at any moment to suffer a change for the worse. The smaller orchestras, too, were apt to give preference to the works of one composer, to the almost total exclusion of others. The Gewandhaus has, on the contrary, presented the greatest variety of works and authors; of these last no less than 870, among them 49 whose names have attained enduring fame. Of Bach's works, 65 of greater or lesser note have been performed; Beethoven is represented by 103; Mendelssohn by 108; Schumann by 114; Reinecke by 62, etc., etc. The compositions given in the first concert are practically unknown, and even the names of the composers are now scarcely mentioned. Haydn is the first great name met with on the old programmes, a symphony by him having been performed December 6, 1781, in the third Gewandhaus concert. Mo-

zart appears for the first time in January, 1782, as author of a "*Sinfonie, vom jüngern Mozart*" ("Mozart the younger," to distinguish him from his father, Leopold Mozart, who had made a decided sensation through his "*Musical Sleigh-ride*," with kettledrums, trumpets, oboes; five sets of sleigh-bells, and four persons with couriers' whips; particularly in the Andante, "as the heated horses shake themselves," and the Adagio, which "presents a lady trembling with the cold"); and for the second time in 1786, after which date he rose gradually but surely to his later commanding position. To Madame Schicht, whose husband afterward became Cantor of the Thomasschule, belongs the honor of having been the first to introduce Beethoven to the Gewandhaus audience, in the aria "*Ah, perfido*," on Michaelmas Day, 1799. Bach appears in 1805, as the composer of a "*Messe in zwei Chören*," which produced, according to the reviewers of the period, a great effect, although the work has been since pronounced spurious. At the head of the programme for the 1st of February, 1827, we read the following: "*Symphony by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, in Berlin (for the first time, MS.)*." This was probably the Symphony, op. 11, which was published shortly thereafter, and which since that evening has never again been given in the Gewandhaus. The attention of those interested in Gewandhaus statistics may be directed to a new work by Alfred Dörfel, "*Festschrift zur 100-jährigen Jubelfeier der Einweihung des Gewandhaus (Concert) Saales*," published under the auspices of the directors. It can be had of Fr. Kistner or of any dealer in music in Leipzig. With Schumann the Gewandhaus concerts may be said to have reached, at least for the present, the termination of the cultivation of the modern school of music. The existence of Wagner, Liszt, Rubinstein, Berlioz, and others, is, to be sure, not quite ignored; but these masters, whose influence on the present and future development of musical culture is simply incalculable, can scarcely feel flattered by the amount of attention bestowed upon them. This fact is often made the ground for complaint against and censure of the directors. On the other hand, every true lover of music must rejoice that, in the midst of much change and of real and imaginary progress on all sides, at least one institution devotes itself to the performance of those works which, in the course of the last half-century, have come to be regarded as classical, and an acquaintance with which, in their purity, is indispensable to every educated musician. To-day, as one hundred years ago, the Gewandhaus stands alone; now, however, no longer as an experiment, but as a tried and trusted supporter of the best in art.

At the inauguration of the hall a reviewer wrote:

"I was much rejoiced to hear that the new concert hall, the building of which has cost several thousand thalers, was to be inaugurated. Perhaps no other city in all Germany can show such a hall. More than 500 persons were present, and there was nevertheless room for many more. The frescoes on the ceiling are by Oeser, and, according to connoisseurs, are masterpieces. The music makes a wonderful effect in this high and tasteful hall. Herr Berger played a violin concerto with great applause, and one could hear the softest and faintest tones in the most distant corners. . . . Over the orchestra, in the midst of which stands an organ for use in sacred concerts, are two boxes, one for the drummer, the other for the trumpeter; by this arrangement some room is saved in the orchestra; but when the chorus is no fuller than to-day, the drums and trumpet are much too loud, and unpleasant to the ear."

Now, after the old hall has done duty for a century, it is, in its turn, to be supplanted by a new one. The site for the latter, on the left bank of the Pleisse, between Schimmelsteich



and the old Botanical Garden, is definitely fixed upon; the City Council lends funds to the extent of 400,000 marks, and the work will undoubtedly be begun in the spring of 1882. May the next hundred years be as productive of pleasure and benefit to all concerned as the century now so happily brought to a close! T. B.

#### RENAN'S MARCUS AURELIUS.

PARIS, November 25, 1881.

'MARCUS AURELIUS' forms the last volume of the series which M. Renan has written on the 'Origin of Christianity.' He will not rest, however, but informs us that, having resolved in early life to write on the "Development of the Christian Religion," he threw himself at once *in medias res*, and began with the life of Jesus, because Jesus was the central figure of his work. Now he thinks of tracing the origin of Christian ideas in the history of the Jews. Christianity, in his opinion, may be said to commence before Christ—even eight centuries before him—when the religion of Israel became a pure religion, different from the materialistic and coarse doctrines of the East. He will show us, in his history of the Jews, how a religion which at first did not differ much from that of Ammon or of Moab, became purified, and how the scene of the world became prepared for the apparition of Christ.

Let us return, however, to the end of this great work, and see how Christianity, two centuries after Christ, had a sort of rival in the philosophy of Marcus Aurelius. It is no exaggeration to say that Antoninus and his successor, Marcus Aurelius, represented on the imperial throne the maximum of virtue of which humanity is capable when it follows the dictates of reason and of conscience. The principle of adoption produced this admirable succession of sovereigns, and it is not to be wondered at if Renan places this principle above the principle of heredity, which afterward founded all the monarchies of the middle ages. The throne ceased to become a property, a right; it became a duty—the Emperor accepted his weight of responsibility with a sort of resignation.

When Antoninus, on his deathbed, ordered that the statue of Fortune should be carried into the room of his successor, his successor had already measured, from the heights of his Stoic philosophy, the value of all human greatness. He had been brought up as a philosopher; his life was as regular as that of a monk. His moral nature had been purified; he was almost humble. He looked upon vice with pity, thinking that vice was chastised by itself. He meditated incessantly upon the duties of man to man. "He only lacked decision," says Renan, "on one point: he never dared to deny supernaturalism. To be sure, we share in his fear of atheism; we understand what he means when he speaks of his horror for a world without a God and a Providence, but what we do not understand so well is, that he should speak seriously of God's intervening in human affairs by 'special providences.' The weakness of his scientific education explains such an error."

As a sovereign, Marcus Aurelius was a Liberal, in the modern sense of the word; he respected men, he did not wish to impose even what he thought right by force. He was a republican at heart; he admitted the principle now developed by the socialistic school, as well as by the Chancellor of Germany, that the state, as such, has distinct and paternal duties toward all its members. He was not an economist, and understood that the struggle for life must make victims, and he was not willing to leave these victims uncared for on the battle-field. He did more for public assistance than any other Empe-

ror—for the sick, for children, for slaves, for women. He was desirous of making an end of the hideous scenes of the Roman amphitheatre, but he could not do it. "You may," says La Bruyère, "alter all the laws of the state, and rob the citizens of all their rights and liberties; but do not attempt to change the signboards of the shops." The world was now governed by the philosophers, and Plato might have been satisfied. The Greeks had conquered Rome in their turn; their noble and generous ideas had entered into the blood of the cruel and materialistic Latins. Rusticus the philosopher was the friend and adviser of the Emperor. Ill-kempt, ill-shaved philosophers, in dirty and almost ragged tunics, coming from Greece, from Syria, from all parts of the world, were seen in the public places of Rome, full of the pride of cynicism and of philosophy. They were great place-hunters, and their ambition, ill concealed under high phrases, offended the old consular families.

Philosophy was assuming the character of a religion, or rather of a sect:

"It had its preachers, its missionaries, its directors of conscience, its casuists. The great personages kept in their society a familiar philosopher, who was their friend, their monitor, the guardian of their souls. The first condition of the new profession was a venerable demeanor, a fine beard, a certain way of wearing the toga."

Before dying, people talked with some wise man, as we now call in a priest to give to our last moments a moral and religious character. Julius Canus goes to his execution accompanied by his philosopher; Thræsea dies assisted by the Cynic Demetrius.

The philosophers were especially the mentors of the emperors. They took upon themselves the part which the Jesuits took in our time in Spain, in France, in Italy. The progress of the philosophical-school marked, it must be acknowledged, the decadence of the Latin world. It ushered in the Byzantine and Greek Renaissance. It was, in many senses, fatal to Rome: it enervated it, weakened the old military spirit, effaced the Latin pride, made Rome less imperial. It did for Rome what the progress of humanitarianism and of liberalism may one day do for Great Britain. In this way philosophy may be said to have paved the way for the triumph of Christianity: Marcus Aurelius paved the way for Constantine.

Officially, Philosophy was hostile to Christianity. The Christians were looked upon as fanatics. Marcus Aurelius had little regard for them; he considered them as Jews, and the Romans were very anti-Semitic. He admired the courage of the martyrs, but he was shocked by their triumphal way of dying; the Stoics had taught him that man must bear pain and death, but not look and search for it. He did not change the laws with regard to the Christians, though he did his best to destroy their effect by great severity toward those who denounced the Christians falsely. Tertullian praises his goodness and generosity.

Rome, under Marcus Aurelius, was at the height of its material greatness. It was the capital of the Christian church. The reconciliation of Peter and of Paul had taken place; the church of Peter was admitted to be the cornerstone. Till the reign of Constantine, all dissensions within the Church were ended by the arbitration of Rome. The Greek word "Catholic" was probably first used in Rome in application to the Church. Other churches in the East, in Greece, worked more for the dogma; Rome did everything for the discipline—it made Catholicism. I will not attempt to give a history of the Church in this second century; you must read in Renan what concerns the theological development of the time. It is a dark and confused history, which, even under his magic pen,

preserves much obscurity and a certain dulness. The most distinct trait, the final effect, is the triumph of the episcopal principle in the Christian Church. There are parts of this history which it is difficult to analyze—I mean the relations created between the two sexes by the new religion. Montanism created a certain sort of asceticism which was not without its dangers: "The Montanist," says Renan, "kept stirring the cinders under which always lie dormant fires. The precautions which they took prove a certain preoccupation which is in reality more lascivious than the liberty of the man of the world."

The early novels inspired by these Montanistic ideas are a curious mixture of chastity and of sensuality.

"Chastity," writes Renan, "is an indulgence, and shame is one of the forms of love. The men who fear women are generally those who love them best. How often can we not say to the ascetic: 'Fallit in incantum pietas tua.' In many parts of the Christian community the notion often reappeared that women ought never to be seen; that their life ought to be a life of seclusion, after the fashion which has prevailed in the Mussulman world. It is easy to see that, if such a thought had prevailed, the character of the Church would have been altered. What distinguishes, indeed, the Church from the mosque, and even from the synagogue, is the fact that woman enters the Church freely, as man does."

The Catholic Church did not make a separate place for women, and even gave them some functions in the Church. The pagans saw this confusion of the sexes with a low feeling of irony:

"The legend," says Renan, "shows the pagans jealous of the privilege which the priest enjoys of seeing a moment in her baptismal nudity those whom the holy immersion will make his spiritual sisters. What shall we say of the 'holy embrace' [Saint Paul], which was the ambrosia of this chaste generation, which was a sacrament of strength and of love, and the memory of which, mixed up with the grave impressions of the eucharistic act, filled the soul for many days with a sort of perfume? Why was the Church so beloved that, in order to reënter it after they had left it, men faced even death? Because she was a school of infinite joy. Jesus really was, among his disciples, even a hundred years after his death, still the master of exquisite delights, the initiator of transcendent secrets."

Let us return to Marcus Aurelius. He saw that the real danger of the Empire was not in the East, but across the Rhine and the Danube. He did not like war; nevertheless a great part of his life was spent in insipid campaigns against the Quadi and the Marcomanni. He delivered Pannonia, and drove back the barbarians to the left side of the Danube. After having spent the whole day with his army, he spent the evening alone in his tent and philosophized. He read the 'Conversations of Epictetus,' by Arrian; he wrote his 'Thoughts' on his tablets.

"Men look for solitary retreats, for rustic huts, sea-shores, mountains: like everybody, you too like to think of such things. What folly, since you can, at any instant, retire into your own soul. Nowhere has man a more tranquil retreat."

The 'Thoughts' of Marcus Aurelius are not lessons of philosophy—they have nothing dogmatic; they are merely the effusion of a delicate, generous, and noble soul, full of a truly Christian charity and love for all men. Marcus Aurelius has no definite ideas on any point.

"Our good Emperor," says Renan, "was in advance of many centuries. He never cared to be consistent with himself on such subjects as the soul or God. As if he had read the 'Critique of Pure Reason,' he saw well that as soon as we deal with the infinite there is no absolute formula, and that in such matters our only chance of having once perceived the truth is to have often been in contradiction with ourselves. He sepa-

rated moral beauty from any fixed theology; he did not link duty with any metaphysical opinion or primary cause. Never was the intimate union with the unknown Good carried to such extraordinary delicacies."

"Offer," says Marcus Aurelius, "to the God who is within thee a man, made serious by age; a friend of the public good; a Roman; an Emperor; a soldier at his post, waiting for the signal of the trumpet; a man ready to leave life without a regret." The 'Thoughts' are full of such sentences, stamped, like medals, with a certain Roman rigidity. Can we wonder if the early painters of the Renaissance always made a place in their compositions for some of these wise men of antiquity?

#### FRENCH AND ENGLISH TENDENCIES IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, November 23, 1881.

THE excitement about the press has somewhat subsided, at least for the time, though the peace brought about is rather of that kind which the Roman historians described as the result of desolating victories. The finale of M. Laffon, the editor of *L'Égypte*, was dramatic, and, owing to the destitution of public news, of which the suppression of that paper was at once the symbol and the climax, it was difficult for a time to disentangle the real facts. It seems, however, undeniable that either the objectionable passage in the paper, or—as is not improbable—the gross and ignorant translations of it into the Arab papers, led to the antipathy to the editor felt in religious circles in Cairo taking the form of an organized conspiracy. The result was that the French Government was appealed to by M. Laffon to intervene for his protection against personal outrage. The Egyptian Government, however, professed themselves unable to guarantee his security against secret violence, and he finally consented within two or three days of the suppression of the paper to leave by the Messageries' boat for Marseilles. He was conveyed, with an escort of soldiers, to the steamboat, and detained in his cabin till its departure. It is alleged that when the boat left, at two o'clock, a salute was fired from guns in different quarters to give notice that the enemy of the faith had quitted the country, and that the faithful might desist from further research. I give the facts as they were told me by a trustworthy person who heard the guns, and had informed himself satisfactorily as to their occasion.

The result of all this has been a miserable impoverishment of the daily press. Most of the papers are either in the pay of the Government or are hoping and trying to become so. The English organ, the *Egyptian Gazette*, takes the prudent course of transcribing *literatim* from the *Pull Mall* and the *Saturday Review* long articles on Egyptian subjects. The cholera at Mecca, which has been really a matter of serious concern to the consular authorities here, and has given rise to drawersful of correspondence between agents of all sorts with a view to restricting its spread without unduly interfering with commerce and locomotion, has supplied a tolerably innocent subject for occasional paragraphs.

Lord Granville's despatch of the 4th of November to Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General, is a document of considerable importance for those who are practised in reading between the broad lines and courteous generalizations of diplomatic compositions. The despatch was first known to the English public here through the translations in the French and Italian press, and it was only a day or two ago that it appeared in its original form in the Eng-

lish organ. It has been remarked that, lengthy and tolerably precise as it is, there is no allusion to the concert with France till the last two clauses are reached, when the subject appears to be dragged in just because it would be indecent to leave it out. On the other hand, one main argument used throughout by Lord Granville is that all further foreign intervention is to be avoided, and that the best means of obviating temptations to it, or the necessity for it, is to support the existing connection between Egypt and Turkey. Lord Granville further expresses himself as wholly opposed to the extension of the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals to business in which only natives of the country are concerned. On the other hand, he urges the development of native tribunals and the reorganization of native procedure generally. All this is adverse to the direction in which French influence has been habitually exerted. The following passage of the despatch deserves to be quoted in full:

"The only circumstance which could force us to depart from the course of conduct which I have above indicated would be the occurrence in Egypt of a state of anarchy. We look to the Khedive and to Sherif Pasha and to the good sense of the Egyptian people to prevent such a catastrophe; and they, on their part, may rest assured that so long as Egypt continues in the path of tranquil and legitimate progress, it will be the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to contribute to so happy a result."

The organization of the native tribunals, so far as outward form goes, is proceeding rapidly, and the decree of the Khedive having reference to it was signed on the 17th of September. Any one who reads the official journal, the *Moniteur Égyptien*, will learn that the Egyptian Government has this at least in common with the suzerain authority, the Turkish Government, that it has considerable literary power at its disposal for the purpose of drawing up state documents and giving a plausible appearance of elaborateness and prevision, and indeed of reasonable equity—on paper. According to this decree, there are to be tribunals "of first instance" in Cairo, Alexandria, and the chief towns of all the provinces of the country, as well as in those of the Sudan. There are to be two Courts of Appeal, at Cairo and Alexandria respectively, as well as a "Court of Revision" at Cairo. The Courts of First Instance are to be presided over by five judges each, the Courts of Appeal by eight judges each, and the Court of Revision by ten judges. The policy of throwing the weight of British influence into the organization of these tribunals, and against the extension of the jurisdiction of the international tribunals, is much criticised here, and, I am myself disposed to think, rightly. Of course, to an English or an American eye, looking superficially, nothing seems more plausible or attractive than the process of calling into life local and indigenous institutions. But what if the seed of life is not there, or if the salt has lost its savor? Surely, to keep up, as the Turkish Empire has been doing, again and again, time out of mind, the appearance of a vitality which it has not, is a sort of second death, because it puts off, by concealing the real facts, the acquisition of a true life. I fear that the Egyptian Administration has been too long corrupted by Turkish dishonesty and by Mohammedan inertness to revive at the mere call of a Khedivial decree and the patronage of a British Minister. The best hope for the administration of justice throughout Egypt would be found in associating it at as many points as possible with the best procedure and the highest judicial morality to be found in England, America, and Europe. These are not unfairly, although as yet inadequately, represented together in the mixed international tribunals, and nowhere else in Egypt.

With respect to the prospects for the next few months in Egypt, it is thought things are likely for the present to remain as they are. Europeans in high office in Cairo and in Alexandria are making arrangements for their families to join them, and every ship brings fresh accessions of the best kind to Egyptian winter society. If the interview, reported at great length in the European press here, between the American Consul-General here and Ourabi Bey is a genuine record of the strange conversation it describes, it would seem that this notorious chief of the modern Prætorian Guard has retired into himself for a time, to meditate on the novel doctrines with which the Consul-General has imbued him, as to universal and compulsory education being the sole ground of hope for Egypt, as it was for America.

A.

## Correspondence.

### REASONABLE DOUBT AS TO INSANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the article upon "The Guiteau Case," in your last number, you say: "Supposing at the end of the trial the jury, as reasonable men, entertained a doubt whether at the time of the killing Guiteau was or was not sane, would he be entitled to an acquittal? As to this the law is decidedly in the prisoner's favor. A reasonable doubt as to insanity is a reasonable doubt as to guilt."

Such is not the law in England, or in the majority of our States. The prisoner is required to prove his insanity to the satisfaction of the jury, either "by a preponderance of the evidence" or "beyond a reasonable doubt."

In New Hampshire, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama the law is as you have stated it, and Judge Blodgett, of the Illinois district, charged the jury to the same effect; but in general the Federal Courts have laid down the English rule. Judge Curtis, in the Massachusetts district, and Judge Clifford, in the Maine district, have ruled that the prisoner's insanity must be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the jury.

The current of authority, therefore, appears to be against the rule laid down in the *Nation*.

Yours respectfully,  
R. S. H.  
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 23, 1881.

[In saying that "the law" was in the prisoner's favor, we had in mind not so much the numerical weight of authority, which is often misleading, as the principles of criminal justice which underlie the cases. Our correspondent greatly understates the weight of authority in favor of the proposition which he quotes. The States in which the courts have held that a reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's sanity entitles him to an acquittal are New Hampshire, Nebraska, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, and North Carolina (there seems to be some question as to Alabama). A full list is given in Grinnell's 'Points of Law for Lawyers and General Readers Suggested by Guiteau's Case.' Wherever the matter is *res nova*, the rule that the jury is bound to acquit if they have a doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner, is likely to commend itself to any court which has to pass upon the question. The prosecution must make out its case, and the burden of showing guilt is on the State throughout. The guilt depends upon the act and the intent; and if the evidence as



a whole leaves the jury in doubt as to a criminal intent, there is a failure of proof. The prisoner is undoubtedly entitled to a charge on the subject of "reasonable doubt" with regard to his guilt; but suppose he admits the killing, and alleges insanity, does he lose this right, and does the State suddenly get the benefit of it? This can hardly be. The principles which govern criminal trials seem to us decidedly in favor of the rule that a reasonable doubt as to insanity is a reasonable doubt as to guilt.—ED. NATION.]

#### THE FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your reference to the annual report of the Attorney-General (*Nation*, No. 858, page 441), you justly criticise the abuse of their office often made by U. S. District Attorneys. Allow me to note another method of abuse which has come under my observation. At every term of a U. S. District Court there appears on the docket a large number of cases against persons charged with violations of the revenue laws. In nearly every case the defendant finds it cheaper to pay the penalty of the law than to contest the case, the offenders generally being of such a class as not to be morally affected by the stigma of a conviction. In such a case two courses are open to him: he may plead guilty or he may consent to a verdict. Thereupon it is customary for the District Attorney to recommend such penalty as he may adjudge best, and the Court enters judgment for that amount without further examination. The District Attorney's fees are regulated by the number of trials and convictions, and it is to his interest, therefore, to have the defendant consent to a verdict rather than plead guilty. He takes a peculiar mode to advance his interests. When a defendant pleads guilty, he recommends a fine of \$100; but if he consents to a verdict, he recommends a fine of \$10 and costs, the kind-hearted and "benevolent" District Attorney placing the fine very low because the defendant is penitent and sorry for the offence, and because his own fees are taxed with the costs. Here is an abuse which might be cured by paying district attorneys a salary, and which would lead them to recommend a just fine in all cases. W.

DECEMBER 12, 1881.

#### OUR SURPLUS REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In many respects our national finances are now in a situation very similar to that of 1828-1832. Nearly two decades of high-tariff rates, during a portion of which a system of internal revenue was in operation, had brought the country to a time when the extinguishment of its war debt was a matter of the near future, while the revenues which had been mostly absorbed in its liquidation were constantly increasing. The same problem presented itself then as now: "What shall be done with the surplus revenue?" Two answers were given to it. One party said, "Reduce the revenue"; the other, "Apply the surplus to internal improvements." Those favoring the reduction of the revenue were divided into two factions: the first favored reducing the revenue by the common-sense method of diminishing the taxes; the second wished to reduce it by increasing the taxes—i.e., by raising the tariff rates to such a height as to amount to virtual prohibition of importation, when of course all revenue would cease. The same tendencies are discernible at the present time. Several of the delegates to the recent Tariff Convention at Chicago insisted that an

increase in the tariff rates would be necessary to prevent that bugbear of all good citizens, a plethoric treasury. The Burnside Bill before the last Congress provided for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States for the purpose of promoting the cause of education. The revenue reformers favor a reduction of the revenue by abolishing our protective tariff in favor of a revenue tariff adjusted to provide the necessary income.

The present problem could not probably be solved, as the former one was, by a compromise tariff and a commercial crisis, even if it were desirable it should be so solved. No one who has taken any pains to acquaint himself with the real reasons which impel Western farmers to support a protective tariff, can hope that any change can be produced in their views within any very short period of time. Even the farmhand of Illinois votes and talks for a protective tariff because a revenue tariff, by allowing great manufacturing interests to perish, would let loose a vast horde of Eastern factory operatives, who would then come pouring into the West, and by their competition lower the wages of farm laborers! With such a man, the argument that he has to pay more for clothes, etc., in order to keep the operative at work, has no effect, for he regards this extra amount as the price he has to pay to prevent a ruinous competition in his own calling. I think that free-traders underrate very greatly the public sentiment in favor of protection. The West is no longer the free-trade stronghold it once was, and we must take this fact into consideration in laying our plans for the future. It is still in favor of free trade, or rather of a revenue tariff, if the question could be presented to it free from complication with other questions; but the protectionists will take good care that this shall never be done. We conclude, then, that the tariff men have the inside track for the present, and if any reduction be made in taxation, it will probably be so made as not to interfere essentially with the "protective" character of the tariff. E. J. J.

NORMAL, ILL., Dec. 5, 1881.

#### FREE SHIPS AND FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR:—

"We contend not only that ships should be relieved of local taxation, but that foreign articles which enter into the construction of a ship should be free of duty."

This seems to be one of the few points wherein the *Nation* and my humble self agree with the tariff laws of the United States. Section 2513 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"All lumber, timber, hemp, manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the 6th day of June, 1872, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose, no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed."

Now, it is evident that there is something lacking in our ship-builders that they do not avail themselves more freely of the liberality expressed in the above act. They are certainly patriotic gentlemen, and are eager to give "remunerative employment to American labor." Is it because our merchants do not possess that eagerness to

the same degree when a question of profit and loss is concerned? It seems they refuse to buy ships from our ship-builders while their shipping can be done by foreigners at much less cost to them than in bottoms waving the American flag. Unless we revert to the old system of government, raising taxes by roasting and tooth-pulling, I can see no means by which our shippers can be brought to engage in the carrying-trade of the world except by giving them all the elbow-room they need and which the foreigner has. Unless we can buy and sell wherever we please, and consular charges and other iniquities are abolished, I doubt whether even free ships will make the Stars and Stripes wave from many mastsheads of the steam-fleets of the ocean.

Respectfully yours, J. SCHOENHOF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1881.

#### ENGLISH APPROPRIATION OF AN AMERICAN BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Much has been said in time past by our cousins across the water about American literary theft, but it is doubtful if a more glaring disregard of the eighth commandment was ever exhibited by any cisatlantic writer than that shown in the wholesale appropriation by an English editor of Mr. John D. Champlin, jr.'s 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Common Things.' This little work, which was commended by the *Nation* on its publication in this country two years ago, has just appeared in London, under the imprint of Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., with the following title: 'The Little Cyclopædia of Common Things, edited by Rev. Sir George W. Cox, Bart., M.A.' There is not the remotest reference to the American author; and though it is stated in the preface that the substance may be found in an "American edition," care is taken to lead the reader to suppose that the changes have been so "considerable, and in some cases important," as to make almost a new work of it.

A thorough comparison of the two books shows that the *considerable* changes amount to the omission of a few titles essentially American, such as Bluefish, Cent, Scup, and Yellow Bird, and the addition of a few (essentially English), almost to be counted on one's fingers. Among the latter are those very common "common things," Aryan Languages, Augurs (Roman soothsayers), and Auto da Fé. Among the changes probably considered *important* are the careful erasure of the name of Washington from the cut of the Washington printing-press; the ignoring of the name of Hoe in connection with the Web Perfecting Printing-Press (though, by some strange oversight of the editor, the words "R. Hoe & Co., New York," have not been scratched out of the electrotypes); the suppression of the account of the American trotting-horse, though sufficient space has been found for that peculiar American implement, the terror of all British tourists, the bowie-knife; and the substitution of the Armstrong for the Rodman gun, though, by another serious editorial oversight, the title "Rodman Gun" is left as in the original, and made to do duty under the Armstrong picture. Indeed, with a few exceptions, of which the above are samples, the work is a reprint, almost word for word, of the American book. As an example of the Rev. Sir George's capacity for the instruction of youth, the following sentence is submitted, taken from his article on the common thing, Aryan Languages:

"They all belong to the inflexional stage of languages, which admit of phonetic corruption, both in the principal root and in the terminations; and they are therefore called organic or amalgamating languages, to distinguish them from the agglutinative languages of the Tur-

nian family of speech, which allow phonetic corruption only in the secondary elements—that is, in the suffixes and terminations—while the main root remains intact, as the needs of a nomadic population constantly changing their abode would require."

If this is a fair specimen of the educational food prepared at home for the average British youth of ten, one need not wonder that it should be found necessary to appropriate American books; but common courtesy would suggest at least an acknowledgment of the debt.

FAIR PLAY.

## Notes.

MR. GEORGE WILLIS COOKE, whose work on Mr. Emerson we recently noticed, is engaged upon "a fuller historic account of the *Dial*, with biographic sketches of those of its contributors who are otherwise unknown to the public," as complete a list as possible of writers and their several contributions, and an index. Any person capable of furnishing assistance in any of these particulars may address Mr. Cooke, at West Dedham, Mass.—Charles Scribner's Sons will publish an 'Historical Outline of the English Constitution, for Beginners,' by David Watson Rannie.—E. & J. B. Young & Co. will shortly have ready the 'Letters, Literary and Theological, of the late Bishop Thirlwall,' in two vols., the second having been edited by the late Dean Stanley.—A. C. Armstrong & Son have put their imprint on the Rev. John Stoughton's 'Religion in England, from the Opening of the Long Parliament to the End of the Eighteenth Century,' an elaborate work in six volumes, devoted respectively to the Church of the Civil War, of the Commonwealth, of the Restoration (2 vols.), of the Revolution, and of the Georgian Era. Among the Nonconformists Dr. Stoughton represents perhaps the best type of orthodoxy, being learned, temperate, and cultivated as well as liberal, and greatly respected outside as well as inside his communion. His History, like his character, has received very striking testimonials of esteem from liberal Churchmen.—Harper & Bros. have begun the publication of a 'Harper's Young People Series,' consisting of stories and other serials that have already appeared in their juvenile weekly.—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, announce for January, 1883, the 'St. Clair Papers,' edited by Wm. Henry Smith, a work in two volumes, based on the papers formerly in possession of the descendants of Major-General Arthur St. Clair, and which were purchased by the State of Ohio. The correspondence of Washington and the chief military leaders of the Revolution embraced in them has never been published. The second volume is entirely devoted to the affairs of the Northwestern Territory, and covers the formation and adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. New light is shed even on such events as the campaign on the Delaware in 1776-77, and the evacuation of Ticonderoga in the latter year.—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have added to their invaluable 'Dictionary of Biography and Mythology' a necrological table of some 2,000 names of persons noticed who have died since the publication of the work. It would be well to offer this for sale separately, for the benefit of owners of earlier editions. The same firm have in press 'Memoirs of Old Friends,' being extracts from the journals and letters of Caroline Fox, of Penjerrick, Cornwall, 1835-71, edited by Horace N. Pym; and 'Studies in Mediæval History,' by Charles J. Stillé.—Something of the astronomer's joy "when a new planet swims into his ken" was that of Dr. Henry M. Dexter when, having come upon an incidental allusion to a lost tract by Roger Wil-

liams, he after many years found the tract in the British Museum overlooked and unrecorded in a bound volume with others. He copied it exactly, and now reprints it, with all but facsimile fidelity, as No. 14 of the Rhode Island Historical Tracts (Providence: S. S. Rider). This 'Christenings Make not Christians' is an argument against wholesale conversion of the heathen, originally published in 1845-6. Some inedited letters of Roger Williams's, cogently setting forth his uncomfortable relations with Wm. Harris, are added.—Mr. Edward A. Freeman's two lectures in Providence last week, on South-Eastern Europe, Past and Present, enabled the librarians of the Brown University, Public, and Athenæum libraries to follow the example of the Peabody Institute by getting out a list of supplementary reading, with references to works to be found in their respective collections. It is therefore reasonable to hope that this useful practice will take root among us, and perhaps end by furnishing the public a test of lectures worth listening to.—A modest pamphlet, quite in keeping with the character of its subject, has just been published in Charleston, S. C., by the family of the late Francis Kinloch Huger, giving an account (from the family tradition) of his famous attempt in connection with J. E. Bollman to rescue Lafayette from the prison of Olmütz. Readers of Dr. Kapp's Life of Bollman (reviewed in No. 779 of the *Nation*) will be interested in this brochure, which lacks, however, any publisher's imprint.—A few loiterers among the children's books may hastily be dismissed here. 'Sugar and Spice, and All that's Nice' (Strahan & Co.) is a pretty successful imitation of Kate Greenaway's style of illustration, and if the metre of the verses were equal to the conceits, the total result would be unimpeachable. 'At Home' (Marcus Ward & Co.) belongs in the same class, but is more formal. Mrs. Molesworth's 'Adventures of Herr Baby' (Macmillan) may safely be taken on trust. Walter Crane furnishes the pictures. 'Milly and Olly' (Macmillan), by Mrs. T. H. Ward, attracts by reason of Mrs. Alma-Tadema's name on the title-page as artist; but the young lady crossing the stepping-stones is the most striking of her designs. 'Peter Parley's Annual for 1883' (Cassell) is composed of stories by each of the personages in the counting-out formula—"Tinker, tailor, sailor, rich man, poor man, ploughboy, thief."—A correspondent, who does not think it a "striking fact" that the late Professor Benjamin Peirce had at least twenty-five ancestors, heads of families, known to have settled in New England before 1663 and mostly before 1640, sends us proof of a still more striking fact. He can boast thirty-eight ancestors, heads of families, who settled in New England before 1660, and were all immigrants, to say nothing of several who were natives.

—The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, has lately published a valuable article by W. F. Allen, Professor of History and Latin in the University of Wisconsin, on "The English Cottagers of the Middle Ages," showing that this class of tenants in the thirteenth century was really made up of various groups, some of free and some of servile origin. The former usually lived in villas, among customary and freehold tenants, while the servile cottagers lived on their lord's demesne land in little hamlets, like the negro quarters of a Southern plantation. The article is a continuation of Prof. Allen's earlier studies upon the origin of freeholders and customary tenants, in which he showed that the latter class were the true historical representatives of the primitive village community, and that freeholders were of feudal origin, thus controverting the views of Sir Henry Maine, who maintains in

his work on 'Village Communities' (p. 137) that freeholders of tenemental lands correspond to the free heads of households in the ancient Teutonic village. Another paper by Professor Allen, published in the transactions of the American Philological Association, 1880, is a discussion of the military operations of the Romans in the battle of Mons Graupius, by which the conquest of northern Britain was completed by Agricola as described in his life by Tacitus (chapters 35-37.) The battle occurred not far from the Frith of Forth, and not on the Grampian Hills, which are fifty miles to the northward. It is curious that this latter region, where Norval's father fed his flocks, should have owed its name to a false reading of Tacitus, *ad montem Grampium*, for *Graupium*. The Grampian Hills were not so called before the fifteenth century, but ever since that unwarrantable baptism geographers have been looking in the above mountainous region in general for a particular "Mons Graupius," as though Agricola could have gained a victory in the Highlands, where he would certainly have found a Killiecrankie.

—The second volume of the 'Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other Manuscripts, preserved in the Capitol at Richmond,' has been recently published under the editorial supervision of Dr. William P. Palmer, aided by Sherwin McKee, the State Librarian. The present volume (739 small quarto pages) embraces the archives of Virginia from April 1, 1781, to December 31, 1781, which was practically the closing period of the American Revolution. This timely publication, accompanying the Yorktown centenary, is a worthy and enduring State monument. The work of arranging these archives was begun by Dr. Palmer, by authority of the General Assembly of Virginia, as far back as 1872, and the first volume of his collections, from 1652 to March 31, 1781, was published in 1875, with a scholarly introduction explaining the character of the published documents and their bearing upon the history of Virginia. Dr. Palmer's manuscript collections extend to May 31, 1791. His health has been the price of his assiduity. It is interesting to note the effect of example in the publication of original records. One State or municipality follows the lead of another. The Calendar of Virginia State Papers was suggested by the English Calendar of State Papers. Probably all similar undertakings in the United States were, directly or indirectly, the outgrowth of English precedent. The English Record Commission was quickened into activity by the example of the 'Monumenta Germanie Historica,' edited by G. H. Pertz and a society of German scholars. The origin of this truly monumental work, upon which historians are still building, and which, like the Cologne Cathedral, unites mediæval and modern Germany, is due to that old knight of the German empire, and liberator of Prussia, the Freiherr vom Stein, who in his retirement at Nassau undertook to give lectures on ancient German history to his daughter and a little class of girls. Experiencing the difficulty of furnishing adequate information to his bright young pupils, the venerable statesman began to realize modern Germany's need of a national collection of historical sources, such as Muratori had made for Italy and such as Mabillon and the Benedictines had made for France. With these concrete examples in mind, Vom Stein bestirred himself and put into execution a plan which had been proposed by Leibnitz long before his contemporary Muratori had begun his Italian collection. Leibnitz, although unable to carry out his scheme of national publication, actually edited (1707-1711) the 'Scriptores Rerum Brunsvicensium,' from which the 'Origines Guelficae' afterward sprang—sources to which England and Germany now turn



as to a common fountain. But Leibnitz undoubtedly derived his larger plan from earlier compilations of a more or less national character, like André Duchesne's 'Historiæ Francorum Scriptores' (begun in 1636), and Mabillon's 'Acta Sanctorum Ordinis Sancti Benedicti' (even the saints were treated as national), the 'Magdeburg Centuries,' representing Protestant Germany, and Baronius's 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' representing Catholic Italy. The germs of all such collections, however, lay deeper yet, in the zeal of the Italian humanists, like Poggio and Pope Pius II., for collecting manuscripts, and in the fondness of schoolmen, like St. Thomas Aquinas, for gathering citations and amassing encyclopedic wisdom.

—The example of old England and of her Old Dominion has now made itself felt in the State of Maryland. Stimulated by the sight of the 'Calendar of Virginia State Papers,' and influenced by the words of Drs. Edward A. Freeman and James Bryce, representatives in historical literature the one of the 'Eastern Empire,' the other of the 'Holy Roman Empire,' the Maryland Historical Society has addressed a memorial to the General Assembly of the State, craving the transfer of the Colonial and Revolutionary archives from Annapolis to Baltimore, and an annual appropriation to the Society for the purpose of a systematic publication of State records. The memorial is supported by the leading men of Baltimore, and will probably receive favorable attention from the State of Maryland. Appended to this memorial are the written opinions of Messrs. Freeman and Bryce in regard to the historical importance of such a publication as is now proposed. Mr. Freeman, after emphasizing the special value of the Maryland records, some of which he appears to have seen, concludes as follows:

"During the short time that I have been in America, I have been more and more impressed by the deep interest of the early history of all these lands, first as provinces, then as independent States. Each State has in the most marked way its own character, and gives some special kind of instruction in comparative political history. The local annals of Maryland or of any other State are something more than mere local history, something more than part of the history of the United States or of the whole English-speaking people. They are really contributions to the general science of politics—no less than the lessons which we should have had if Aristotle's comments on the kindred commonwealths of old Greece had been spared to us."

—The last catalogue of Smith College, for young women (Official Circular No. 8, Northampton, Mass., October, 1881), shows a rapidity of development in this institution comparable only to the growth of a new city in the far West. The college, not founded in the interest of any religious denomination, and entirely undenominational in its management and instruction, was incorporated by the State with full power to grant such honors, degrees, and diplomas as are granted by any university or college in the United States. In appearance, the course of instruction does not suffer by comparison with that of any of the New England colleges; and, while it is necessary to specify the minimum of work which will be accepted as satisfactory, experience has taught the Faculty the greater necessity of specifying the maximum limit beyond which students will not be allowed to assume extra work—a condition of things which, in such institutions generally, does not unduly tax the interference-prerogatives of collegiate officers. Of a total of 265 students, there are resident graduates, 1; pupils in the school of music, 20; in the school of art, 7; and the rapid increase of the number of students in the college proper is evident from the class distribution of the remainder—seniors, 42; juniors, 53; second class, 60; first class, 83. The State representation shows a wide distribution throughout the

Union, but almost exactly one-half are from Massachusetts. The college Faculty proper numbers 23 instructors.—The catalogue of Amherst College, recently issued, exhibits a number of changes in the Faculty and the courses of instruction. The Stone Professorship of Biology appears for the first time; the chair is, however, not yet filled, the work of that department being at present performed by Mr. Tyler, a son of the Senior Professor of Greek. Dr. Henshaw, formerly of Easthampton, appears as lecturer on Natural Philosophy. Mr. Elwell, late a pupil of Professor Whitney, will give a course in Sanskrit, elective during the two latter terms of the senior year. Mr. Garman assists the President in Mental and Moral Philosophy. Mr. Todd, formerly of the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, has charge of the Observatory and the department of Astronomy. A new elective in Anglo-Saxon is available during two terms of the Sophomore year. Of the 343 students of this college, also, nearly one-half are from Massachusetts. The Class Gymnastic Prize, formerly given by Mr. Washburn, of New York, is now maintained by Mr. Gilbert, of Cincinnati, and new prizes in heavy gymnastics have been established by Mr. Ladd, of Oregon. The Triennial Catalogue of the graduates of the college is, following Harvard's example, to be replaced by a quinquennial edition—the first issue falling in the year 1883.

—In the *Medical News and Abstract* for November, Dr. Wm. Hunt, the Senior Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, carefully criticises President Garfield's case, in response to the direct request of medical friends. After making the point that during its progress the case was "most uncourtously, if not unprofessionally, appropriated, through the newspapers, by some surgeons as their own," and that it belonged to them only as to all other citizens not in possession of all the facts, but that since its termination and the official publication of the autopsy it is a fair subject for comment, he first quotes two paragraphs from Dr. Hamilton's 'Military Surgery,' published in 1865. These most clearly describe the nature and the consequence of just such an injury as the President's, including the distinct statement that "it is not probable that we shall be able to diagnosticate such a case clearly during the life of a patient, and if we were able to do so we do not see what benefit could be derived from any surgical operation." He then suggests that the deep significance of the nervous symptoms manifested immediately after the shooting was lost sight of too early in the case. These impressed him, as they probably did nine out of ten medical men, with the primary conviction that the spine was wounded. But when competent examiners having the case before them believed the liver penetrated, the absentees yielded to their judgment, and the consulting surgeons, in Dr. Hunt's opinion, did well in not reopening the wound. Had the liver been involved, nothing but evil could have ensued. To follow the course of the ball at the time Drs. Agnew and Hamilton first saw the case would have been practically impossible from the swelling of the tissues, and in the light of the autopsy it is explicable how the attending surgeons were primarily deceived. It requires familiarity with anatomy to understand the reasons in detail, but, as Dr. Hunt remarks, "the ball entered at a place which, if it had had consciousness and an intent to deceive, could not have been better selected in the whole body." The probe and finger doubtless did touch the liver or perhaps the kidney, and that without making a new track, but, owing to the anatomical peculiarity referred to, "the wound was one to deceive the very elect." The opening afterward made for the first abscess did drain the

true as well as the mistaken sinus, and the spine was then examined, but its wound was "beyond the fingers, and a wise caution forbade the use of instruments." Dr. Hamilton's prophetic remarks are completely realized. The abscess found after death—that is, the one beyond the spine—was entirely shut off from the wound of entrance, and Dr. Hunt observes: "No method of diagnosis occurs to me by which its existence could have been determined during life," unless it grew large enough to bulge the superficial walls. In the light of the autopsy, physiology explains every symptom, but the theory during life explains nothing. But had the bullet been certainly made out, to have removed it would not have cured the damage. The bullet *per se* was comparatively harmless; it was its course through the body that wrought the mischief. Dr. Hunt adds: "It may be a mercy that an exact diagnosis was not made. The temptation to do something more than was done, if it had been made, would have been very great. Outside and inconsiderate pressure would have been clamorous. Whether it would have moved the steady heads in charge, I do not know; but if it had, I am confident the President would have been ready for his grave on the day of the operation." As to the essential character of the wound, "it is but a piece of special pleading to say it was not mortal." There are but two or three injuries that are directly fatal. In this case death followed the smallest serious injury, considering the extent of tissue involved. It was the aneurism of the splenic artery, but it was one that in its very nature could only go on to a fatal issue. Medical men may profitably study Dr. Hunt's complete paper, as well as another by him in the same issue on spinal shock, evidently inspired by the same catastrophe. Laymen may find in this epitome some of the bewildering fog lightened.

—Mr. Lewis H. Morgan, whose death at Rochester, N. Y., occurred on Saturday, after a brief illness following a long period of delicate health, was one of the most laborious, acute, and original of American scientists. With reference to our pre-Columbian antiquities he might for some time past have been called the Nestor of Indian ethnologists. A native of western New York, he early became interested in the neighboring remnant of the once mighty Six Nations, and gained a thorough insight into the political and military constitution of the confederacy, its manners and customs, and above all its curious system of tribal intermarriages. Together with some kindred inquiring spirits, he instituted, at the age of twenty-five, an Order or "New Confederacy" of the Iroquois—a sort of antiquarian society, having as a subsidiary aim the promotion of a kindlier feeling toward the red man; and before its "councils" in the years 1844, 5, and 6, he read a number of papers on the Iroquois, which, under the *nom de plume* of "Skenandoah," were published, as letters addressed to Albert Gallatin, in Cotton's *American Quarterly Review*, in 1847. From this source they were reprinted by Neville B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, in his monthly *Olden Time* (1848), and five years ago once more saw the light in Robert Clarke & Co.'s reprint of the latter periodical.

"These letters," wrote the author to a friend, in 1876, "contained in fact the first exposition of the social and governmental system of the Iroquois. Modesty, I suppose, kept me from signing my own name. In 1851 I published the 'League of the Iroquois,' which contains all the letters contain, uses a good deal of the same language and the same quotations; and I do not remember that I avowed these letters in the 'League,' as I ought to have done, to save myself from the charge of plagiarism."

This work at once put Mr. Morgan in the front rank of Indian authorities. A professional visit

to Lake Superior led him to observe an animal closely associated with the aborigines, and toward the close of 1867 he produced the 'American Beaver and his Works,' an exhaustive but highly readable monograph, in which, to use the words of the late Jeffries Wyman (*Nation*, February 27, 1868), Mr. Morgan, "with a zeal and patience worthy of Réaumur, the Hubers, or of Darwin, re-examined the whole subject and largely increased our knowledge," and which "justly entitled him to an honorable place in the higher ranks of original observers." The year following, in an article on the "Seven Cities of Cibola," in the *North American Review* (April, 1869), he struck a blow at the whole fabric of the theory of Indian civilization handed down by the Spaniards and embalmed by Prescott, and laid the foundations of the prevailing conception of the meaning of that communal architecture which was for centuries regarded as royal and palatial. It is proper to remark here that Mr. A. F. Bandelier, who, by the way, has lately been studying the same historical site of the Seven Cities, was a disciple of Mr. Morgan's, and has indeed done honor to his influence and warm friendship.

— In 1873 appeared among the Smithsonian Institution's Contributions to Science a quarto volume of some 700 pages, entitled 'Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family.' This was the first fruit of Mr. Morgan's discovery, while on his excursion to Lake Superior, that the system of marriage and relationship in the Six Nations was that of the American Indians generally, and his subsequent reflection that he had encountered a fundamental fact in the development of human society. Himself pursuing his investigations in person among the Western Indians, he sent out schedules of questions to missionaries and scholars in all parts of the globe, and constructed at last his masterly exhibition of unsuspected identity between the primitive institutions (of kinship) of the American Indians and the great Turanian and Malayan families, establishing also, beside their Classificatory system, the Descriptive, which we have derived from our Aryan forefathers. He afterward resumed the whole question in a popular manner in his 'Ancient Society, or Researches in the Line of Human Progress from Savagery through Barbarism into Civilization' (1877), which is unquestionably the most comprehensive study of the *gens* ever made, and one of the most important documents in support of the development theory. The 'League of the Iroquois,' the 'Systems of Consanguinity,' the 'Ancient Society,' and the 'American Beaver' are Mr. Morgan's *monumenta ære perennius*. His last work was among the pueblos of New Mexico, from the study of which he concluded that the Mound-builders were village Indians of New Mexican origin, and that the mounds were the platforms for their long wooden communal houses. These conclusions were published in the first report of the Archaeological Institute of America (1880). On his deathbed he received his very latest printed work, 'Houses and House Life of the American Aborigines,' published by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Morgan's personal qualities had a peculiar charm, in which gentleness and unaffectedness were conspicuous. He was one of a group of learned and gifted men whom the University of Rochester naturally drew about it, and whose periodical meetings and constant coöperation maintained in that city an uncommon intellectual atmosphere. He will be greatly lamented by his associates and by his correspondents all over the world, and the *Nation* can after all pay but a feeble tribute to one who was

its steadfast friend through good report and evil report, and a willing contributor whenever his strength and leisure permitted.

— In our issue of October 13 we gave a synopsis of Prof. Pettenkofer's address before the fifty-fourth assembly of German Naturalists and Physicians at Salzburg, on "The Soil and its Relations to Health." The *Deutsche Rundschau* for November publishes the address in full, and, in view of the peculiar interest lent to Prof. Pettenkofer's theories by the mysterious prevalence of "malarial" diseases in this country, we may be permitted to recur to the subject. Prof. Pettenkofer lays great stress on the necessity of consulting the condition of the soil in the erection of buildings, and advises the Government to give heed to the suggestions of Dr. Port, a prominent army surgeon, in regard to the construction of barracks and camps. He quotes Dr. Port's remark that, as far as hygienic requirements are concerned, our palaces are far behind the earliest pile-dwellings and the primitive mud-huts still to be found among the poor peasants of Germany, apropos of which the account given by Prof. Hirsch of a recent outbreak of cholera on an estate near Dantzic is interesting. Besides the proprietor's residence, there were nine buildings on the grounds—seven of them well-built modern houses, kept perfectly clean, and provided with dry, airy cellars; the remaining two, situated in the midst of the others, being really mud-huts without cellars. Yet in each of the seven houses cases of cholera occurred, resulting in the death of seventeen persons out of a total population of one hundred and fifty, while in the two old dwellings not a single one was attacked. Dr. Port, evidently a thoroughgoing disciple of Prof. Pettenkofer, attributes this immunity solely to the mud flooring, which completely shut out the noxious influences of the soil. Few numbers of the *Rundschau* appear without some article in the nature of a biographical memoir. The issue before us contains two: "Antonio Panizzi," by Karl Hillebrand, and "Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus," by Friedrich Kapp, both writers being among the most frequent contributors to the *Rundschau*. Prof. Hillebrand never treats a subject without impressing his readers with his thorough knowledge of the literature and history of many countries; yet we should have expected a more felicitous treatment of so rich a theme as Panizzi's life must have been to him. Dr. Kapp's review of the life of the founder of the great Leipzig publishing-house, as written by his grandson, reveals in a striking way the thorny path of the originator of the 'Conversations-Lexikon,' whose struggles with the consors of the days of the Holy Alliance may well raise an incredulous smile on the lips of modern cyclopædia publishers. The essay is to be concluded in the following number. Of the other articles, we may mention, besides a feeling tribute to the memory of President Garfield by Dr. Kapp, the concluding instalment of Ferdinand Hiller's "Besuche im Jenseits" (Visits in the Other World)—a light species of "Imaginary Conversations," with far less ability than Landor's, and much greater obtrusion of the writer's individuality. The two novels are unexpectedly good in opposite ways. "Das Brigittchen von Trogen," by Conrad Ferdinand Meyer—a writer whose striking poem, "Hutten's Letzte Tage" deserves far more general appreciation than it has received—is entertaining in spite of its formidable array of mediæval lore; while Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach's "Die Jesie des Unbewussten" (The Poetry of the Unconscious), a novelette in postal cards, belongs to the *genre* of bright nothings in which the German hand so rarely succeeds.

— Among the many new Reviews recently

started there is hardly another which has so good a *raison d'être* as the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, begun last year at Paris, under the editorship of M. Maurice Vernes (E. Leroux, publisher). The subject to which it is devoted—the scientific as distinguished from the theological study of men's religious beliefs and practices—is one of prominent interest before the public mind at present, and it has hardly had an organ of its own in any country. M. Vernes counts among his contributors not only the leading French names, but also the Dutch, the well-known Prof. Tiele, of Leyden, being one of his chief collaborators. The state of feeling still existing between France and Germany apparently forbids his drawing any help from the latter land of scholars. The volumes already issued are full of valuable matter—elaborate articles, criticisms, notices; and bulletins, intended to be continued at regular intervals, of the progress of research in the various main departments of the field. The *Revue* is issued every other month, in parts of about 150 pages each, and the foreign subscription price is 30 francs a year.

— In the last number of the *Revue Historique* (Sept.-Oct.) is an article by M. Paul Guiraud proposing a new theory as to the reform of the centuriate comitia of ancient Rome. The generally accepted view (that of Pantagathus) assumes that each of the thirty-five tribes contained ten centuries, divided equally between the *seniores* and *juniores*; the new theory maintains that this division applied only to the first class, and that the lower classes were divided essentially as before. We cannot consider the point made out. M. Guiraud brings up really only two citations to prove it. One is the corrupt passage in Cicero, *de Rep.*, ii., 23, which appears to prove that the first class contained only seventy centuries, while the whole number of the centuries was 193, and which he refers to the time of Cicero (*Nunc videtis . . . esse*, etc.). But the whole context shows that Cicero is speaking of the early period, so some other explanation must be found for the number 70. The other is a narrative in Livy (xliii. 16), which really proves nothing except that the vote was evidently going against the accused when eight centuries of knights and *multæ alie primæ classis* had voted against him. But it appears to us to be a decisive argument that the canvassing in the elections was done by tribes—for of course this canvassing was of more importance for the lower classes than for the first; these, therefore, as well as the first, must have been divided into centuries. Moreover, the existence of these lower centuries appears to be attested by inscriptions. We must, therefore, still hold to the view presented by Mommsen, Marquardt, and Lange.

— Franz Liszt has exposed himself to violent attacks by the whole Semitic press of Germany. The new volume of his collected works which Breitkopf & Härtel are now issuing contains his article on "Les Bohémiens et leur Musique en Hongrie." In this article Liszt has inserted a ten-page disquisition on the Jews, after the manner of his son-in-law, Richard Wagner. He asserts that the Jews, having exchanged retail for wholesale trade and taken possession of the banks and the press, are now with these two greatest of civil powers endeavoring to ruin everything that constitutes the well-being and glory of that society on which they have fastened themselves like parasites. The problem that presents itself to the Christian is that of self-preservation, and the best means to secure that end would be the compulsory emigration of the Jews to Palestine. As for the art of the Jews, Liszt denies it all originality. They merely assimilate and imitate. "The music of the Jews, like their painting and stage-work, is modelled after the Chris-



tian type. They do not even attempt to emancipate themselves from our methods. What Meyerbeer did was simply to unite the German and Italian schools, to place them side by side. The combination was novel, and ensured him an unprecedented popularity; but it was nothing beyond a combination. Mendelssohn only repeated what Handel had done before him, although he made use of modern resources, adapted to the habits of his hearers. What the Jews do is simply to transform and recombine the elements which we create." The Berlin *Boersen-Courier*, which although edited by Jews has always been one of Wagner's principal champions, remarks in reference to Liszt's article that in the case of Wagner, whose aim was to create a distinct national German art and who spent his whole life in polemics, his attitude toward the Jews was quite explicable, though not excusable. With Liszt, however, it is quite otherwise, as his tendencies have always been of the most cosmopolitan nature. Born of German parents, in Hungary, he grew up in the German school of art, but not without being deeply influenced by the French spirit. These elements, harmoniously united in his compositions with Italian and Hungarian traits, have hitherto been symbolic of his life tendencies, which have always been liberal and conciliatory. If in his old age he has suddenly abandoned this policy, the *Courier* is inclined to attribute it to the weakening effects of his recent illness. Further details concerning this affair may be found in a late feuilleton by Dr. Hanslick in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, and in a pamphlet published at Pesth by "Sagittarius," and entitled "Franz Liszt über die Juden."

—The second Philharmonic Concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music opened with Schumann's Rhenish Symphony in E flat No. 3. This symphony has been lately described by a German critic in a few lines which are worth quoting: "It belongs to Schumann's latest period, whose sombre cloud-shadows rest heavily on it, yet the first part moves on in an energetic, almost defiant manner. Like an unexpected ray of sunshine the minuet-like allegretto in C then follows. All the rest we listen to with very divergent feelings; it is like the flight of an eagle with broken wings." We should wish to modify the last part of this judgment, for certainly the theme of the last movement is vigorous and new, and elaborated with the peculiar elastic spring, so to say, and the final rush of violins that distinguish Schumann's best compositions. The scenes from Gluck's "Alceste," which came next in order, were doubtless new to a majority of the audience. Even in Gluck's native country his operas are now seldom heard, although they are superior in finish and intrinsic worth to very many of the modern German, Italian, and French operas that have displaced them. They are characterized by a noble simplicity and grandeur that will no doubt some day lead to a general revival of interest in them, similar to the Berlioz revival we now witness. Gluck, the reformer of the opera, still retained its general forms—the division into recitatives, duos, trios, and so forth—and in so far differs from Wagner, who merged all these forms in his endless melody. But Gluck was Wagner's predecessor in the successful and conscientious adaptation of the music to the spirit of the text, and in the chaste simplicity of his melodic ideas, which were no longer disfigured by the tasteless ornaments of meretricious singers. These characteristics were well illustrated by the nine selections from "Alceste" which were rendered. The short orchestral scene representing the rescue of Alceste from Hades by Hercules is an agitated and stormy instrumental conception, that would be

appreciated in a modern realistic music-drama. The chorus with solos "With wreaths of roses," with its graceful melody and "cute" pizzicato accompaniment, was particularly appreciated by the large audience, which, be it said once for all, was uncommonly demonstrative in its expressions of pleasure at the excellent work done by Mr. Thomas's musicians, the chorus, and the soloists, Miss Schell, Miss Winant, and Signor Galassi. After the intermission, Signor Galassi sang the second scene of the first act of the "Flying Dutchman" as sequel to the overture. He succeeded admirably in portraying the despair and anguish of the unhappy Dutchman, his voice struggling successfully against the angry waves of the agitated orchestra. This was followed by the minuet and fugue from Beethoven's marvelous Ninth quartet in C, played by string orchestra. Fugue writing was not Beethoven's strong point, but after hearing this movement Bach himself would have patted him on the back or embraced him after the German manner. The manuscript duo from Berlioz's "Beatrice and Benedick," which was beautifully sung by Miss Schell and Miss Winant, proved an excellent addition to Mr. Thomas's concert repertory. The exquisite and subdued orchestral tint which is diffused over the close of this piece, like the lingering traces of a glorious sunset, is one of those simple but poetic touches that appeal alike to the masses and the musical enthusiast. The Festival Procession and chorus from Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" proved a good enough selection for the close of a very successful concert. It is a pompous, noisy composition of no lasting musical value, with a semblance of grandeur which imposes at first, but disappears after repeated hearing. In some of the highest notes of the chorus the sopranos were a trifle flat and shrill, but in all the rest of their work the new chorus of about five hundred performers proved itself quite worthy of being heard in connection with Mr. Thomas's superb orchestra.

#### HOW ILLINOIS WAS MADE A FREE STATE.

*Sketch of Edward Coles, Second Governor of Illinois, and of the Slavery Struggle of 1823-4. Prepared for the Chicago Historical Society, by E. B. Washburne. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1881.*

THE story here related is important and interesting alike on personal and historical grounds, and eminently worthy of permanent record. Edward Coles was of a prominent Virginia family. His father's house in Albemarle county was a centre of the old-fashioned Virginia hospitality, its roof having frequently sheltered such guests as Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, the Randolphs, and others of equal celebrity. Born in 1786, he was educated partly at Hampden-Sidney, and partly at William and Mary College. In his early college days his attention was drawn to the subject of slavery, and after extensive reading and reflection he resolved that he would neither be a slaveholder nor live permanently in a slaveholding community. In 1809, when he was twenty-three years of age, he found himself the possessor of a plantation and a considerable number of slaves, bequeathed to him by his father. While he was in a state of great embarrassment over his new possessions, President Madison invited him to become his private secretary. This appointment he accepted in the hope that through the acquaintances he was sure to make in Washington, he should gain information which would enable him to decide in what part of the non-slaveholding portion of the Union it would be most advantageous for him to settle. He remained in the service of President Madison for six years, acquiring much knowledge of public affairs and

of the public men of the time, and enjoying the confidence of those with whom he became either officially or socially acquainted. That he remained true to his anti-slavery convictions, and that his mind dwelt much upon the slavery problem, is proved by his celebrated correspondence with Jefferson, in which he earnestly besought that eminent statesman to devise and put in operation some plan of gradual abolition. "In the calm of your retirement," he eloquently pleaded, "you might, most beneficially to society and with much addition to your own fame, avail yourself of the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens to put into complete practice those hallowed principles contained in that renowned Declaration of which you were the immortal author."

If Jefferson had heeded this earnest appeal of one of Virginia's younger sons, slavery might perchance have come to a peaceful instead of a bloody end. But he excused himself on the plea of old age, saying the appeal was "like bidding old Priam buckle on the armor of Hector." "I have overlived," he pathetically added, "the generation with which mutual labors and perils begat mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young, for those who can follow it up and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man." The real difficulty, however, was, that Jefferson was enmeshed and paralyzed by the doctrine of gradualism. "The laws do not permit us," he said, "to turn the slaves loose, if that were for their good." The Abolitionists of a later day, as our older readers will remember, were charged with having incited the South to enact the laws forbidding emancipation; but here is Jefferson's confession that they existed in 1814, seventeen years at least before the commencement of the agitation. The sage of American democracy, while confessing the wrongfulness of slavery, could see nothing for anti-slavery men to do but to go on holding slaves, feeding and clothing them well, protecting them from ill-usage, and waiting supinely for "the hour of emancipation" to come, as he was sure it must, "brought on either by the generous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo." He even tried to dissuade Mr. Coles from his purpose to leave Virginia in order to escape from the toils of slavery, and to induce him to remain there as a slaveholder. Happily, Mr. Coles's opposition to slavery was too intelligent and too earnest to permit him to take this bad advice.

After the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, Mr. Coles thought the time at hand for the execution of his purpose. In 1815 he resigned his position as private secretary and went on a tour of exploration to the Northwest Territory. On his return to Virginia he was surprised by an urgent request from the President that he would consent to go on a confidential and very delicate mission to Russia. He accepted the appointment, sailed for the Baltic in the naval ship *Prometheus*, in the summer of 1816, and having honorably and successfully fulfilled the objects of his mission, he visited France, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and returned to the United States. In the spring of 1819, having sold his plantation in Virginia, he removed with all his negroes to Edwardsville, in Illinois. It cost him much to break the strong social and political ties which bound him to his native State, but his conscience would not permit him to remain there as a slaveholder. His slaves were ignorant of his purpose to free them, but they followed him with unflinching faith. It was a long journey in emigrant wagons over the Alleghenies to Brownsville, Pa., where they embarked on two flat-bottomed boats for a journey

by water of more than 600 miles, to a point below Louisville, Ky. The morning after leaving Pittsburg, while the boats, lashed together, were floating gently down the Ohio River, he called the negroes on deck, and in a short address informed them that they were no longer slaves, but free—"free as I was, and at liberty to proceed with me or to go ashore at their pleasure."

"The effect on them was electrical. They stared at me and at each other, as if doubting the accuracy or reality of what they heard. In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to answer a word, but with countenances beaming with an expression which no words could convey, and which no language can describe. As they began to see the truth of what they had heard, and to realize their situation, there came on a kind of hysterical, giggling laugh. After a pause of intense and unutterable emotion, bathed in tears, and with tremulous voices, they gave vent to their gratitude, and implored the blessings of God on me."

The grateful creatures tried to persuade him that he was too generous in freeing them all at once, and avowed their willingness to remain in his service until they could reimburse him for the expense of their removal from Virginia and get him well established in his new home. He not only declined their proffered service, but informed them that he should, upon their arrival in Illinois, give to each head of a family a clear title to 160 acres of land. They expressed their fear that in doing this he would reduce himself to want, and told him he had done enough for them in giving them their freedom. Soon after reaching Edwardsville he executed and delivered to them deeds to the promised lands. By advice of counsel, in order to protect them against the operation of the infamous Black Code of Illinois, on the 4th of July, 1819, he executed for each one of them an instrument of emancipation.

Strange as it may seem to those who remember the proscriptive spirit of later administrations of the Federal Government, this practical Abolitionist was appointed by President Monroe to be Registrar of the Land Office at Edwardsville. In this office he earned great popularity among the early settlers of the new State, which had been admitted to the Union only a year before his appointment; and in 1822, largely on account of his well-known anti-slavery principles, he was nominated for Governor, and the pro-slavery party being divided between two candidates, he was elected by a plurality of fifty votes. That a pro-slavery party was found at that time in a State from which slavery had been excluded not only by the Ordinance of 1787, but by its own Constitution, is a fact to be explained by the existence of a bitterly proscriptive spirit toward the negroes, and the determination of leading citizens to remove the legal barriers and add Illinois to the list of slave States. It was stoutly contended that the Ordinance of 1787 was null and void, being in conflict with the deed of cession by which the Territory was transferred by Virginia to the United States, that deed providing that "the inhabitants of the territory ceded, who professed themselves to have been citizens of Virginia previous to the cession, should have their possessions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in their rights and liberties." It was assumed that the first right of every Virginia citizen was to hold slaves, and therefore that Congress had transcended its power in ordaining the exclusion of slavery from Illinois. As a matter of fact, slavery actually existed in the State at that time in spite both of the Ordinance and of her own Constitution.

Although Mr. Coles had been elected Governor, the pro-slavery party had a majority in the Legislature. In his inaugural address he reminded the Legislature of the illegal existence of slavery in the State, and recommended the adoption of measures for its abrogation and for the

amelioration or repeal of the oppressive laws relating to free negroes. At once the State was thrown into a blaze of excitement. The pro-slavery party resolved to call a convention to frame a new Constitution which should remove every barrier to the legal introduction of slavery. To accomplish this required a majority of two-thirds in both houses of the Legislature. In the Senate the needed majority was found, but in the House of Representatives one additional vote was needed. When it was found that this vote could not otherwise be obtained, it was determined that an anti-Convention man should be put out of the House and a Convention man put in his place; and this, in defiance of the rules and of every principle of justice, was accomplished. The act providing for a convention was passed, but it had to be submitted to a vote of the people, and the opponents of the measure resolved to defeat it if possible. The story of this conflict, which is graphically told by Mr. Washburne, reminds us at every step of the "border-ruffian" period in the history of Kansas and Nebraska. The conflict was a most desperate one, the anti-slavery party being led by Governor Coles. The pro-slavery men, confident of success, were arrogant, insulting, and defiant. Fortunately there was a period of eighteen months before the election, in which to discuss the question in all its aspects, and to make a thorough exposure of the designs of the pro-slavery party. The conflict was very bitter, no quarter being given on either side. There were strong men and eloquent orators in both parties, and the rank and file of the people entered into the struggle with intense zeal. It would be interesting to dwell upon the story, especially those features of it which illustrate the courage and the enlightened statesmanship of Governor Coles; but we must content ourselves with announcing the result, which was a defeat of the project for a convention by a majority of 1,872 votes in a total of 11,772. The scheme was never renewed, the rapid increase of immigration from the free States forbidding all hope of success. It is pleasant to read "that to the eternal honor of the clergy of Illinois at that day, they were almost without exception" on the anti-slavery side of the question. One of their number, the Rev. John M. Peck, a Baptist, was especially conspicuous.

But while the convention project was overwhelmingly defeated, the pro-slavery party, rallying under the flag of General Jackson, carried the Legislature, and were able to fill the most important offices in the State with their own partisans, and to proscribe their opponents. They improved their opportunity to the fullest extent. Governor Coles was prosecuted for bringing his negroes into the State, contrary to the provisions of the Black Code enacted just before his arrival, but not promulgated till some months later. The judges of the lower courts, being pro-slavery partisans, ruled against him most unfairly, and he was subjected to many annoyances and much harsh experience; but he found relief at last in a favorable decision of the Supreme Court. The emancipated negroes, without exception, became industrious citizens and taxpayers.

Mr. Coles's term as Governor expired in 1836. In 1835 he had the honor of officially welcoming Lafayette to the State, thus renewing the acquaintance which he had made with him during his visit to Paris in 1818. He was not a candidate for reelection. In 1831 he consented to be a candidate for Congress, but failed of an election. Some time about 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he married and passed the remainder of his days, dying July 7, 1863. Mr. Washburne says that

in his later years he took much interest in public affairs, and that a "History of the Ordinance of 1787," prepared by him, was read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, June 9, 1856. We do not remember, however, that he took any part in the national anti-slavery struggle which began about the time of his removal to Philadelphia. We have spoken only of his services in keeping Illinois from lapsing into the embrace of slavery, but it ought to be mentioned that his views upon all the questions of his time, as expressed in his messages to the Legislature of the State, were those of an enlightened patriot and statesman.

#### SOME HOLIDAY BOOKS.

*Études in Modern French Art.* By Edward Strahan. Illustrated. New York: Richard Worthington. 1881.

*The Lady of Shalott.* By Alfred Tennyson. Decorated by Howard Pyle. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1881.

*Poets and Etchers.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1881.

THERE is scarcely sufficient flavor of France either in the illustrations or in the text of the 'Études' to excuse the title. *Études* presuppose a point of view decidedly European—if we may excuse the use of the word at all. "Studies" better define the decidedly cisatlantic smack of the whole make-up. The text is interesting, chatty, and often engaging in its richness of anecdotes and character-touches. Still, the reader must feel a little disappointed that the author has not given an idea of the great changes of the last decade, but has insisted on the status of his list of names at a period before the strength of the real modern throb had made itself felt in French art. In his classification of the artists he has been guided by the spirit of their productions, and in this he has shown good discrimination, and sometimes a thorough knowledge of the men of whom he writes. But he only covers a portion of the ground, and that not the most fertile. Why should Florent Willems be classed as a French painter and Alfred Stevens be not mentioned at all? The incomparable talent of the latter places him, without the slightest question, at the head of the painters of his class. How can Tissot be considered more of a French painter than Alma-Tadema, if we, with the author, agree to ignore the accident of birth? The selection is certainly incomprehensible unless it may be explained that the list of names chosen is rather the dealers' list than that which appeals most to artists and connoisseurs. Again, what study of present French art can afford to pass over Jules Breton and Bastien-Lepage? or what discussion of this subject can be comprehensive without an allusion to Vollon, the acknowledged master of execution? Indeed, how can an idea of the modern tendency of the so-called French school be given without including Duez, Mélingue, Cormon, Cazin, Merson, and the company of men, already in the front ranks of the profession, whose progress is changing the whole scheme and scope of the art of the great capital, and whose influence is felt where the names of Escosura, Anker, Boulanger, Chaplin, and Mazerolle are scarcely ever spoken? What painter or sculptor has done more to elevate French art of to-day than Paul Dubois? His existence is not recognized in the chapter devoted to sculpture.

There is every indication that Mr. Strahan has written up, or down, to a portfolio of proofs and fac-simile reproductions. It is a pity that a writer with such a fund of knowledge, and so rich a store of studio reminiscences, should not have had a better opportunity. In short, the volume under consideration is valuable for its excellent presswork and its numerous illustrations, rather



than for its quality as a handbook of modern French art. There is unquestionably a demand for a good study of modern French art, but the volume which shall satisfy the conditions of this demand must be made, not for the purpose of producing a book of a certain number of pages, with a proper sprinkling of illustrations, but with the honest endeavor to place the subject before the reader in its most intelligible and agreeable aspect. We cannot agree with the author, in his preface, that the binding is "art-binding" at all.

Although the field of colored decoration of books has been long successfully cultivated by English artists of note, Mr. Howard Pyle is the first American who has had the inclination or the courage to undertake this work with deliberation and care. He has been, without doubt, fully alive to the danger of imitation, and he has made no pretence of cutting loose from the accepted methods of treatment. In the 'Lady of Shalott' he has shown a considerable degree of inventive power, and a knowledge of the limitations of this sort of decoration, accompanied by great facility of execution. How much of the color may be credited to the lithographer we have no means of judging except from occasional combinations. It is more than probable, however, that Mr. Pyle's designs were far more harmonious and much richer than the plates are. Economy of printing is no necessary hindrance to the production of agreeable colors. A few stones with carefully selected tones will make far better decoration than a score of superimposed crudities. In printing from Mr. Pyle's designs the lithographer has chosen two or three raw colors which, when they occur in any quantity, entirely spoil the decorative aspect. An unqualified yellow and a harsh green occur too often to be agreeable to the eye, and it seems impossible that these tones should have been prepared under Mr. Pyle's direct supervision. The designs are too artistic to permit the suspicion that the author of them has so deficient a color sense as the plates would appear to prove. In all the decorations the figures are well enough drawn and sufficiently expressive. The landscapes are a little less studied than the other parts of the compositions, but the character of the designs is everywhere intelligently carried out.

Soft-toned paper, generous margins, large, clear type, excellent printing, and good arrangement, make 'Poets and Etchers' so far a credit to the publishers. The plan has been to furnish motives for five artists, by selecting from the works of Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Whittier, Bryant, and Aldrich. Twenty full-page etchings form the principal feature of the book, and professedly furnish the reason of its publication. Etchings are distinctly valuable as a class of artistic productions only when they have the peculiar directness and masculinity, so to speak, which especially belong to this process of illustration. Etchings as such have no *raison d'être* unless they have the above qualifications. Marvels of dexterity with a fine point are not necessarily true etchings. We do not exactly see the reason for all the four full-page etchings by each of the five artists who are here represented. Most of the compositions would not by any process of illustration rise above mediocrity, and some of them are even bad, inexcusably bad. Several figures by Mr. J. D. Smillie, neither well drawn, dignified, nor picturesque, do not deserve the treatment with point and plate. The frontispiece, a view in the Yo-Semite Valley by the same artist, intended to illustrate Whittier's "Lakeside," is forcibly touched, and is much more successful. Mr. A. F. Bellows does not put in a valid claim to be ranked as an etcher, unless acquaintance with the process be considered a claim. His figures,

moreover, are absolutely devoid of good qualities. There is in the examples of Mr. Henry Farrer's work an element of simplicity which, while it sometimes inclines a little more toward the meagre than is agreeable, is certainly commendable. His landscape illustrating Lowell's "Last Walk in Autumn" is sympathetically treated. Mr. Samuel Coleman has shown no particular originality of design in his four etchings, but they have the merit of vigor of contrast. This quality is less noticeable in the work of Mr. R. Swain Gifford, but it nevertheless is a strong element there. His touch is forcible and knowing, and he has apparently put down without hesitation the compositions he had in mind. This frankness and confidence give his etchings a certain charm. It must be said in justice to Mr. Gifford that he is not seen at his best in this volume. Five good American etchers can be readily named. The only wonder is that the publishers did not form their little company with better judgment, or at least select examples which have an individual value.

#### A JACOBIN'S VIEW OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

*The Great French Revolution. 1785-1793. Narrated in the Letters of Madame J— of the Jacobin Party, Edited by her Grandson, M. Édouard Lockroy. London: Sampson, Low & Co. 1881.*

In recalling those periods of the world's history when a new order of things was shaping itself amid infinite noise, tumult, and agitation, most of us have a strong desire to know how individuals thought and felt amid the whirl and rush of events going on around them—individuals, that is, who were not themselves engaged in making history, but were simply acted upon by the scenes and influences in the centre of which their lot happened to be cast. It is not possible to obtain this information from books written with a view to publication. Any one writing with such an object naturally and designedly drapes himself so as to present a becoming appearance in the eyes of a critical and unsympathetic world. Hence the extraordinary interest attaching to private letters which are the genuine and spontaneous outpourings of the writer's thoughts and sentiments, and which register, with complete fidelity, each successive phase of emotion while it was still actual. Such is the character of the recently published letters of Madame de Rémusat to her husband and son. The interest of Madame J—'s letters is of a more sombre and intense description. As the translators of the volume say in their preface: "The remarkable letters that compose this volume form the only personal narrative that has been presented to the public by an eyewitness of the terrible events which they describe from a Revolutionary point of view." Madame J— was a Jacobin of the Jacobins—or rather was transformed into one by the progress of events—and her letters from Paris, written almost daily either to her husband in the country or to her son in England, enable us to see the wild suspicions, the irrational fanaticism, and the baseless expectations which went to the building up of a French Jacobin. Madame J— is fond of dwelling upon her "sensitivity" as a quality for which she is especially distinguished; the Jacobin's political creed, therefore, found in her a subject peculiarly adapted for its reception. With her, political truth and error may be said to have been a question of the emotions, and not of objective fact at all. There is not a line in these letters which indicates either perception or understanding of the functions of government. Abstractions and catchwords are all that she is ready to slay and be

slain for, showing herself, thereby, to have been a typical Jacobin.

The first of the letters from Paris is dated June, 1790, when every good Frenchman and Frenchwoman believed that the millennium had already begun, at least in France. In this letter we read how "our good King, mounted on a fine horse, rode almost alone from the Tuileries to the Champ de Mars to hold a review of 4,000 citizen soldiers. . . . He was gay and as happy as a king. The people were delighted; the shouts of *Vive le Roi* came from all hearts. If," adds Madame J— with true oracular obscurity, "we glance at the history of England, if we sound the depths of the human mind, we shall find material for reflection in all this." A year later, and the prospect is still at "set-fair" in the judgment of Madame J—. "The people admire the National Assembly and adore the Constitution." As for Madame J— herself, she hopes "the new régime will bring forth virtue, and therefore it is that I worship the Revolution." On April 16, 1792, she still writes to her husband "in a sort of transport of pleasure." The fête has "passed off amid all the pomp, the magnificent simplicity, and the profound tranquillity of a festival of the people." But this is the last that we hear of pleasant weather. Clouds speedily cover all the sky. A month or two later Madame J— informs her husband that "Orgies are beginning again (at Court) as scandalous as those of Versailles; the healths of Condé and Bouillé are drunk; the national cockade is trampled underfoot, and so on. An unfortunate man, one of the King's Guard, was nearly murdered by his comrades for drinking the health of the 'Prince Royal' instead of the 'Dauphin,' but the others interfered in time. Bazire, who supplied all these details, says he had them from some brave body-guards who were there only by accident." These "brave body-guards, who were there only by accident," are typical of the kind of testimony which sufficed as a basis of belief for anything and everything in the credulous mind of a French Jacobin. They or their prototypes appear and reappear pretty frequently in the character of "informers," and no doubt of their perfect veracity ever seems to have touched the mind of any one. "Twenty *invalides*," we are told, "presented themselves at the bar, and nobly expressed their regret for the painful obligation that they were under to denounce their officers. . . . The utterances of these brave soldiers drew tears from our eyes." "Three young guards asked to be heard at the bar, and in the language of free and candid minds they denounced the horrors of which they had been the witnesses and the victims, having been exposed on account of their civic spirit to every sort of oppression." Madame J—'s "sensitivity" caused her to believe with the whole strength of her being, and apparently without any attempt to sift the evidence, whatever a "brave body-guard," or any other chance "man in the street," might have to disclose respecting the machinations of the court. She, like the rest of the populace of Paris and the Parliament itself, believed that they were in nightly peril of being massacred in their beds by order of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and Madame J— ascribes their escape from this fate to a direct interposition of Providence. "I look," she writes, "upon all that has happened as so many miracles of His power and goodness toward the people. Men have had little to do with it. The crimes were accumulated, the circumstances were developed and collected together, by the Providence of the Revolution, without any help from human prudence; and this has forced the legislators to save us and themselves."

This phrase, "The Providence of the Revolution," occurs repeatedly in Madame J.—'s letters, and it accounts for much. The French Jacobins, from Robespierre downward, pursued ends in politics in the spirit and by the methods of a religious persecutor. For a moment Madame J.—'s "sensibilities" and her womanly tenderness of heart are shocked by the terrible September massacres, but by an effort she stifles the stirring impulses of pity and remorse. "Who wills the ends," she writes to her husband, "wills the means." We know, now, that these September massacres were the work, deliberately planned and executed, of Danton; to Madame J.—, living in the very scene of them, they were caused by the "wild justice" of the people rising up in wrath against traitors and "Austrians."

"I must," she writes, "cast a veil over the crimes into which the people have been forced by those whose victims they have been for the last three years. The dark plots discovered on every side shed a frightful light, and an absolute certainty, on the fate which awaits the patriots. They must put to death or be put to death. To what a horrible necessity does the fatal work of their enemies drive them—heads cut off! priests massacred! . . . I cannot give you the details, although my reason tells me that kings and Prussians would have done a thousand times worse."

Perhaps so; but it was unfortunate for France, and for the world, that it did not occur to Madame J.—, or to any of her brother Jacobins, that a kingdom of justice could hardly be established by borrowing from its enemies the very methods and weapons against which the new kingdom was to be a protest.

We get a glimpse of Robespierre himself in one of these letters. He, his brother and sister dine with Madame J.— and her husband, a short time after the execution of the King, but while the "Reign of Terror" is still a good distance ahead. Madame J.— writes to her son:

"I was much pleased with the Robespierre family. The sister is naive and natural like your aunts; she arrived two hours before her brother, and we chatted like two old women. I made her tell me about their domestic life; it is exactly like ours—simple and frugal. Her brother had as little to do with the 10th of August as with the 2d of September. He is as capable of being a party leader as of catching hold of the moon. He is absent-minded, like a thinker; cold and formal, like a lawyer; but gentle as a lamb, and as sombre as Young. I see he has not our tender sensibility, but I believe he desires the good of the human race, though rather from justice than from love. For the rest, you need only see him face to face to be sure that nature never gave such attractive features to any but a noble mind."

It would be interesting to learn what Madame J.— came to think of the "sea-green Incorruptible" in after years. In the course of these letters she has many idols, whom she discovers in succession to be formed of only inferior clay. She runs, in fact, through almost the entire gamut of French Revolutionary leaders, from Lafayette onward; admires each so long as the populace admire him, and then transfers her homage to the next popular god of the moment. The letters break off abruptly just as Robespierre is in the ascendant, leaving in the mind of the reader a great craving for an additional supply.

*Captain John Smith.* By Charles Dudley Warner. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"WHEN I consented," says the author, "to prepare this volume for a series which should deal with the notables of American history with some familiarity and disregard of historic gravity, I did not anticipate the seriousness of the task. But investigation of the subject showed me that while Capt. John Smith would lend himself, easily enough, to a purely facetious treatment, there were historic problems worthy

of a different handling." The figure of Captain Smith combines, in a rare degree, the qualities of picturesqueness and historic importance, and Mr. Warner, without shirking the historically important (and comparatively uninteresting) incidents in Smith's career, has a keen eye to the humorous side of them, and describes them with the intuitive skill of a humorist. His narrative of Smith's American experiences rests, of course, on Mr. Deane's annotated editions of Smith's own accounts, which had already been systematically arranged, and, to some extent, "popularized," by Prof. Henry Adams. But Mr. Warner's book will, from its form, be read far more widely than Mr. Adams's article, for it humorizes, as well as popularizes, the amusing tale of Smith's mendacity and Pocahontas's fame. He is also in a position to mention and to refute the rebutting evidence brought in after Messrs. Deane and Adams's case was closed. Moreover, he relates, with considerable detail, and, it need hardly be said, in a highly amusing manner, the remarkable adventures undergone by Smith before he came to this country—a period passed over very lightly by previous historians.

The chief fault we have to find with Mr. Warner is that, in his natural and proper contempt for the dignity of history, he is occasionally more facetious than the circumstances demand; as when he remarks that "it is nearly as certain that St. Botolph founded a monastery at Boston, Lincoln, as it is that he founded a club afterward in Boston, Massachusetts." Most biographers, we suppose, would avoid saying of their heroes, as Mr. Warner does of his, that "he loafed in the coffee-houses," and also avoid such expressions as "he thrust his lance through the sight of his beaver, face, head, and all," and "he drops into this remark" (p. 205). It is startling to read on page 249: "The London to which Smith returned was the London of Shakespeare's day. . . . The Thames had no bridges!" The volume is attractively printed, and has an index. We commend it to the contributors to the dictionary of the Philological Society, with the hint that they will find in it, if nowhere else, authority for the two words "bumptious" (p. 62) and "truck," meaning pewter dish (p. 42). To these we may add "amind" (p. 240).

*Recollections of Auton House.* A Book for Children. With illustrations. By C. Auton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CHILDREN of a larger growth were, as the author admits in his preface, the immediate audience for which these reminiscences were intended; but perhaps only a fastidious taste would keep this book out of the hands of any well-behaved boy or girl. The illustrations are realistic even to portraiture. The skill and humor and general style of them betray the family name and the geographical scene of the narrative to a sufficiently wide circle of readers; others, with some knowledge of New England, have only to ask themselves what city is reached by boat overnight from New York, and has a noticeably large colored population, and understands perfectly the expression "a Rhode Island turkey." It would be an injustice to this little book to pass it by among the ephemeral juvenile productions of the year. It is more than an irresistibly droll family history: it is a true picture of the domestic life of a period dating two generations back—broadly, among the well-to-do classes in various parts of the North; and narrowly, among the respectable Whig upper classes of New England. This life has wholly disappeared before friction-matches, and rubber overshoes, and gas, and fixed washbasins, and railroads, and the telegraph, and the Know-nothing movement, and the Rebellion; and the

'Recollections,' if one could but help laughing over them, might be pronounced a serious contribution to American history. It is, however, the peculiar (ἀνθρώπου) constitution and activity of the Auton household that flavor this restoration of a bygone time—the "ark" and trundle-bed sleeping arrangements; the eleventh-hour and the early-morning johnny cake repast; the pranks of the nursery; the putting out of Christmas shoes instead of stockings; the boy who, for the sake of a croupy cough and all the coddling which that implied, got a window opened on a cold winter's day, "in order that he might hang his head out and 'hoarsen up,' as we called it"; his brother, who sat in his night-drawers on the top stair while his sister went below with the message, "T. Auton wants to know if he will live till morning"; the girl who "chewed out" her weekly doll-wash by way of respecting the prohibition against playing with water in the nursery; the pet lamb; the spaniel who had fits; the nurses "Aunt Moody" and "Deb'rah"; the woodsawyer. These are a faint hint of the entertainment which every page of the 'Recollections' affords.

*Half-Hours with Greek and Latin Authors.* From various English translations. With biographical notices. By G. H. Jennings and W. S. Johnstone, authors of 'A Book of Parliamentary Anecdote.' New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1881. Pp. 532.

THIS is a well-selected collection of extracts from classical writers, long enough to be characteristic and instructive, short enough to be quickly read. There appears to be no plan of arrangement except that of variety. The first selection is from Herodotus, the next from Horace, the next from Caesar, the next from Theocritus, etc., while specimens of Horace are also found in three other places. The selections are such as, from their relation to English literature and modern thought, are likely to be especially interesting to readers who are not acquainted with the classic languages; e. g., Plutarch's account of the death of Caesar, the mention of the Christians by Tacitus and Pliny, Demosthenes on the Crown, Plato's account of the death of Socrates. Not only the selections but the translations are so selected as to afford a considerable variety; for example, Homer is represented by Chapman, Derby, and Pope. We are surprised to find Jowett's translations of Plato and Thucydides unrepresented. One could wish also for some of those occasional translations, not by professional translators, like Matthew Arnold's from the "Adoniazusæ" of Theocritus, and D'Arcy Thompson's from the "Trinummus" of Plautus, either of which is better than the one here given. The biographical notices are very brief, but sufficient for those to whom the literature is the chief thing. We notice (p. 61) that the birth of Tacitus is placed A.D. 60, which is certainly too late.

*Spain.* By James A. Harrison, Professor of History and Modern Languages in Washington-Lee University. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Pp. 717.

A BOOK of "entertaining history," embellished with "over one hundred illustrations," is naturally expected to be a book of lively narration—the incident and romance of history. This expectation does entire injustice to Mr. Harrison's conception of his undertaking, for his history is solid, sober, and even dry. The "entertainment" comes from the illustrations, which, with very few exceptions, have absolutely nothing to do with the text, but represent scenes and characters of the present day—scenes from the Alhambra; the interior of Seville cathedral; balconies at Granada, with dark-eyed beauties



peeping out from behind the drapery; cattle merchants, and peasants. They appear to belong to some book of travels, and most of the plates seem much worn. This may not be the case, however, for the portraits in the text, which were probably made for the book, are as wretched examples of wood-engraving as one could wish to see.

The book has, as we have said, solid merits, but the author has, we think, been embarrassed by the extent and complication of his task, and does not often show at his best. He has no skill in carrying a thread of history through the confused epochs when half a dozen rival kingdoms occupied the peninsula; for this period his relation is confused and obscure. Neither, to tell the truth, is he good in political history. What shall we say of a history of Spain that only mentions Alberoni once, and that casually, and says nothing of the Parma branch of the Spanish Bourbons? The two most interesting questions of Spanish dynastic history in modern times—the succession to Charles II. in 1700, and the Carlist movement in the present century—are very inadequately explained. The best parts of the book are those which treat of literature and institutions. We will instance, as particularly good, the description (p. 580) of the three eighteenth-century statesmen, Aranda, Campomanes, and Florida Blanca. The author describes character carefully, and on the whole justly, but too much in "the catalogue style"—an enumeration of qualities, rather than an analysis. Take, for example, the description of Ferdinand and the Catholic (p. 355):

"Ferdinand was a bigot; he was not free from the taint of perfidy tossed to and fro so freely in that age; he was parsimonious, subtle, and insincere; he utterly lacked geniality, and never threw off the gravity which he thought becoming the Spanish grandee; he indulged in vicious gallantries, in egotistic designs, in an ill-assorted

second marriage; he was suspicious, vulgar, and uneducated; all this one is willing to grant, and yet concede that there were elements of true grandeur in his character. In the judgment of many of his contemporaries, he was the most renowned and glorious monarch in Christendom. Impartial, economical, indefatigable in his attention to business, he was neither epicure nor ostentatious; he loved history, horsemanship, the rites and ritual of a splendid church ceremonial, knightly virtues and chivalrous undertakings; and with unusual control over his temper, undaunted personal courage, and a far-seeing political sagacity, he made few bad mistakes, and, by wonderful good fortune, raised Spain, jointly with his magnanimous queen, from a conglomeration of reciprocally hostile states into a spacious and concentrated European empire."

The style, as will be seen from the above extract, is not always careful and accurate: did Ferdinand, for instance, raise "his magnanimous queen," etc.? Defective, however, as the book is in many particulars, it meets the demand for a brief history of Spain, and will be found acceptable by many.

There are several maps, reduced from Spruner, and therefore good, but so fine as to be almost useless, and three genealogical tables, taken from Mr. George's work. We notice here a discrepancy between table and text: the table counts "the Emperor" as Alfonso VIII. (reckoning his father, Alfonso I. of Aragon, as the seventh of Castile), while the text, more correctly, calls him Alfonso VII. (p. 188). In the account of Mexico (p. 381) Mr. Banelier's valuable monographs are referred to the transactions of the "American Archaeological Association," instead of the Peabody Museum. The index is not very complete; for example, there is only one reference in it under the head of Navarre.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Kemp's Imitation of Christ. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$2.  
Abbott, F. A Trip Eastward. Boston: H. D. Noyes & Co. \$1.

Bolles, J. R. The Edelweiss. New London: Charles Allyn. \$1.  
Boylan, W. O. Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.  
Brine, Mary D. My Boy and I: Poetry. New York: Geo. W. Harlan.  
Compton, A. G. Manual of Logarithmic Computation. New York: John Wiley & Sons. \$1.50.  
Countryman, E. The Ethics of Compensation for Legal Services. Albany: W. C. Little & Co.  
Doane, W. C. Morales; or, The Harmony of Collect, Epistle, and Gospel. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.75.  
Extracts from the Writings of W. M. Thackeray. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.75.  
Forrester, Mrs. My Lord and My Lady. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.25.  
Gebhardt, O. von. Das Neue Testament griechisch nach Tischendorf's letzter Recension, und deutsch nach dem rividierten Luther-Text. New York: B. Westermann & Co. \$1.90.  
Goodell, W. The Dangers and the Duty of the Hour. Philadelphia: Samuel M. Miller. 75 cents.  
Gouge, H. A. New System of Ventilation. New York: D. Van Nostrand.  
Guernsey, Lucy Ellen. Lily; or, The Hidden Cross. New York: Thomas Whitaker. \$1.  
Hensel, S. The Mendelssohn Family. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Bros.  
Higginson, T. W. Common Sense about Women. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.  
Hinsdale, B. A. Hiram College Memorial of President Garfield. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. \$1.50.  
Hubbard, F. H. The Opium Habit and Alcoholism. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$2.  
Hunt, Lucy B. Handbook of Light Gymnastics. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.  
Irving's Life of Washington. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.  
Lopuchin, A. Life beyond the Ocean.—Sketches of Religious, Social, and Political Life in the U. S. A. St. Petersburg. 2 vols.  
Lopuchin, A. Roman Catholicism in America. St. Petersburg.  
McGarvey, J. W. Lands of the Bible. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$3.  
Molesworth, Mrs. The Adventures of Herr Baby. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.  
Morgan, L. H. Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines. Washington.  
Newell, C. M. Kalani of Oahu: an Historical Romance of Hawaii. Boston: The Author. \$1.50.  
Newton, W. W. The Voice of St. John, and Other Poems. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 80 cents.  
Norman, H. An Account of the Harvard Greek Play. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.  
Operas: Their Writers and Their Plots. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 75 cents.  
Pastnor, P. Lora: a Romance in Verse. Philadelphia: J. F. Potter & Co.  
Phillimore, Lucy. Sir Christopher Wren, his Family and Times. [Harper's Franklin Square Library.] 20 cents.  
Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Vol. xxix. Salem, Mass.: F. W. Putnam.  
Putnam, J. F. The Open Fireplace in All Ages. New ed. Boston: J. F. Osgood & Co. \$1.  
Schiller und Goethe im Urtheile ihrer Zeitgenossen. Vol. I, Parts 1, 2. New York: B. Westermann & Co. Each, \$2.25.

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## The Catholic World.

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